

SEGREGATION

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
July 17, 1940

Five Points On Housing

Lindstrom Will Investigate Proposed Methodist Town Swap; Warns Against Confusing It With Jordan Park Extension

Various phases of housing high-lighted yesterday's meeting of city council and produced these developments:

- 1 Recall of 1940-41 assessment roll to include the assessment of Jordan Park low rent negro housing project in accordance with a recent supreme court ruling that housing projects are not subject to tax exemption.
- 2 Named Vice Mayor Walfred Lindstrom to investigate a proposed swap of Methodist town negro area property for an equal amount of property on the south side.
- 3 Named Councilmen Oliver W. Hewitt, Bainbridge Hayward and Stanley C. Minshall as a committee to make a recommendation on a proposed zoning ordinance to check spread of negro residential area on the south side.
- 4 Extended council's special housing committee additional time to file report on proposed co-operation agreement authorizing construction of 198 additional units at Jordan Park.
- 5 Received petitions bearing more than 1,500 names from League of Women Voters asking favorable action on proposed Jordan Park extension.

In recalling the recently adopted assessment roll, council automatically voted to include an assessment of \$503,638 against the Jordan Park project. This appraisal of the value of the property recently was fixed by City Assessor Phil Lang as of Jan. 1, and includes a land value assessment of \$4,520.

Replying to a question from Vice Mayor Lindstrom, City Attorney Carroll Runyon stated that the recall action formally reopens the roll and makes an equalization hearing necessary. This was set for Aug. 6.

... of some who have to use these facilities.

"Is it right to jeopardize the health of all the citizens of St. Petersburg because of prejudices or selfish interests of a minority?"

"As the extension of the negro housing project is all ready to go, the St. Petersburg League of Women Voters presents this petition endorsed by its members and representative citizens to the city council of St. Petersburg, Fla., with the purpose of asking for the extension of the Jordan park negro housing project.

"We, the undersigned, are in accordance with the above petition and respectfully urge that the council take immediate action to secure this extension of the housing project of St. Petersburg."

The petitions were accepted and ordered filed without comment.

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Women Present Housing Petition

In presenting the extensively signed petitions circulated during the past week by members of the League of Women Voters, Mrs. Halsey Ford, president, read the following petition preamble:

"The St. Petersburg League of Women Voters, actively and personally concerned with the welfare of the people of St. Petersburg, ask the endorsement of their petition by all citizens protesting against the discarding of the extension to the negro housing project.

"The health and living conditions of negro servants and workers directly affect all citizens of St. Petersburg. Clean living quarters and bathrooms reduce disease. To be blunt, we mean syphilis and other social diseases.

"Syphilis is spread, in one way, by the indiscriminate use of toilets by infected people in rooming houses and apartments. Numerous families using the same bathroom facilities spread social diseases regardless of the care-

Owners of Negro Property Say It Hurts Their Business

By EDWARD STEVENS

Present last night at a meeting of what was referred to as "a group of taxpayers" in the offices of Attorney Erle B. Askew, city council's special housing committee heard Askew charge that the local housing authority in the construction of Jordan Park low rent negro housing project failed to comply with the intent of the state housing law which made it possible for cities in Florida to participate in the federal housing program, and heard some owners of negro property say it had injured their business and retarded improvements.

The housing committee, according to its members, was invited to attend the meeting.

Those present in addition to the three members of the committee and Askew were T. H. Matthews, Harry Cunningham, M. O. Lester, Roy Ferguson, Stanley E. Huntling and W. W. McEachern.

McEachern and Huntling, during the course of the meeting, explained they were present only as interested taxpayers,

"to gain what facts we can in connection with the local housing program."

McEachern added:

"I own no negro property nor do I have any financial interest in negro property. One of my neighbors invited me to attend this meeting and I came as an interested taxpayer to gain what information I can.

"I was present at the joint conference Monday night between the council committee and the housing authority. I did not remain, however, when I learned that it was not a public meeting."

TRY TO OUST REPORTER

Shortly before the meeting started Cunningham called a reporter for The Times to one side and stated:

"This is to be a closed meeting and there will be nothing for publication."

"In other words," replied the reporter, "you don't want me here?"

"That's right. We don't want you here," Cunningham stated.

The reporter then asked Councilman George Hopkins, chairman of the council committee what the position of the committee was as

to the presence of a reporter.

"I'll put it up to them," Hopkins said as he started for the meeting room.

At this, Askew addressing the reporter said he had no objection to the press being represented and invited the reporter to "have a chair."

Basing his opening argument on the preamble to the state housing statute, Askew contended that this expressly provided that local housing may be provided, "where housing exists that is a menace to public health and public safety and where private enterprise cannot provide housing for which the class of people inhabiting such housing can afford to pay the rent required by private owners."

TRIPLE A CONSTRUCTION

"What do we have in Jordan Park?" Askew continued, "an apartment building of 242 units, costing \$1,065,000. It is what is known as triple A construction, there is no better construction in the city. It was an abandonment of low cost, as referred to in the housing statute. Each apartment cost 4,400 and some odd dollars. The authority caters to the same renters as private owners of negro property. The rent scales are the same as the owners of better grade negro property are receiving.

"You (addressing the housing committee) are giving them tax exemption and utility rates below those charged private owners. You also give garbage collection, fire and police protection, and tax owners of private property to pay for these services.

"How long can taxpayers stay in business under such an arrangement?"

"The proposition now is to build more units at a cost of \$750,000 and give the same exemptions and same service as you are now giving the completed project and propose to tax all property owners to keep the housing authority in business.

CALLS IT PROPAGANDA

"Every piece of propaganda you hear or read in the papers says this should be done as a health measure, that it will check the spread of venereal diseases through the elimination of slums. These are to be wiped out.

"This is not a fair statement based on fact, but the people have been carried away with this hysteria and actually believe it.

"No slums have been eliminated. The argument is that the

city is to clear the slums. This is not the law. Power of eminent domain is given to the housing authority. Purpose of the federal act is to clear slums, not acquire property to compete with private enterprise."

Hopkins: "Position of the authority is that it has no money to clear slums."

Askew: "Has the city the funds? Are you to tax citizens to aid the housing authority—a corporation over which you have no control?"

Robert J. McCutcheon, committee member: "It is contended that the city can clear slums without purchasing property."

SAYS CITY CAN ACT

Askew: "City can act under the sanitary code and has been derelict in enforcing the provisions of this code. There is slum property existing here and the city should have the intestinal fortitude to enforce these regulations. If we have conditions that should be cleaned up, let's get at it and clean them up, no matter who it affects, whether it is these men present here or anyone else. That's another question, however, fact remains that the government has no right to compete with private business."

McCutcheon: "City intentionally or otherwise, has carried out the agreement with the housing authority by eliminating or bringing up to standard 242 negro housing units."

Matthews: "The owners of negro property were responsible for most of the improvement made and if it had not been for the housing authority many more improvements would have been made."

Cunningham: "Who fixes the standards of houses and determines when they are standard or sub-standard?"

Askew: "The authority fixes the standard and the standard they fix would eliminate about half the houses in the city occupied by white families."

SEES COMPETITION

"The issue is, are we to allow the authority to spend \$750,000 to further place them in direct competition with private owners. It's not a question of sanitation or clearing slums."

McCutcheon: "The need is for housing to accommodate negroes not able to pay more than \$6 per month rent. We are told this cannot be done as housing specifications have been fixed by the government and cannot be changed.

"If I or any of you men here had this \$750,000 to spend, we could clear the slums and house the \$6 a month negro who is now occupying the slums."

Ferguson: "I have houses with baths and every other convenience and my tenants are moving to the project."

Cunningham: "The authority is not supposed to take tenants from this type of houses, but I am told that tenants from houses of this kind are moving temporarily into sub-standard houses and from there into the project houses."

Hopkins: "I have been informed that a majority of the slum houses are owned by negroes. I am having a check made on this and McCutcheon and myself are going out to check on some of these."

McCutcheon: "Has threat of more housing checked improvements to existing negro property?"

Ferguson: "Yes it has. It is not economically safe to improve or expand."

McCutcheon: "Has the housing program been harmful?"

Ferguson: "I have 15 vacancies at present."

Matthews: "I have lost \$500 in rents and have 37 vacancies."

McCutcheon: "Did you lose these to the housing project?"

Matthews: "Yes."

Lester: "Before this housing program came up we were improving our properties and intended to acquire more, but we don't feel safe in doing it, if more units are to be built. We are against the principle of the housing program."

HITS AT WAGES

Ferguson: "I installed 72 screen doors on my property and seven were demolished in less than a week. Toilet tanks have been kicked out and stairways stolen. If people who are advocating this expansion would pay their servants living wages they really would be doing something to help the negroes."

Matthews: "There is no sale at present for negro property. It fell off since the project was started. I would not buy negro property under these conditions."

Askew: "The more cheap housing you provide the more negroes will move here and the worse conditions will become."

McCutcheon: "There is a lack of information on this whole housing proposition."

Hopkins: "Merchants would like to see the money come here as it would be a stimulus for business."

Cunningham: "It would not be lasting."

Askew: "If this new agreement is sanctioned and preferential utility rates are granted to the extended project the city will face another injunction action." (Askew is attorney for a group of owners of negro property who have brought an action to restrain the city from granting preferential utility rates to the Jordan park project).

Hopkins: "It has been said that failure to enter into the present agreement would be a repudiation of the original housing agreement

Colored Groups Demand Arrests In Home Bombing

Post
Demanding action in apprehension of perpetrators of the recent bombing of the residence of Mrs. Edna M. Holland, colored high school teacher, at 1324 Harvard street northwest, a mass meeting was held Sunday at Asbury Church, Eleventh and K streets northwest under auspices of various colored organizations.

Henry Lincoln Johnson, Jr., president of the Washington Bar Association, and chairman of the civil liberties committee of colored Elks, presided, and introduced Charles Edward Russell, noted author, who spoke of the bombing as a manifestation of snobbery which could be solved by proper police activity. He cited the rapid solution of the bombing of the residence of Attorney General Palmer, during the Wilson Administration, as an example.

Dean William H. Hastie, of the Howard University's school of law, suggested that the reward of \$200 already posted, be increased.

RACE MEMBERS

WARNED TO STAY

OUT OF SECTION

Daily World
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS) —

A warning for "All Negroes" to stay out of the College Hill section, around Birmingham, Southern college after dark was received by residents bordering that area Wednesday, June 5th, by a new streamlined method. The warning printed in red had been stuck on the College Hill buses, according to bus riders who removed a warning sign from one of the buses and turned it over to the WORLD.

Negro citizens who work in that area and others who must pass through the area to Ensley and to Smithfield showed no apparent signs of fear although were concerned and sought to know why the signs were displayed on the College Hill buses.

An official of the Electric Company, contacted by phone yesterday, stated that he had no previous knowledge of the "warning sign" and expressed an interest after having heard it read. He ordered an investigation and ex-

pressed an opinion that it was the work of pranks in that area.

Commissioner of Public Safety Eugene Bull Conner was old of the incident over phone yesterday morning. He stated that in his opinion the warning signs resulted from the appearance of a nude man said by residents of the College Hill section to have been a Negro. Witnesses in that section are quoted as saying that a young Negro of average size, walked onto the porches of two homes, with a coat across his arm but no clothes on his body. Residents said he fled when they screamed.

Mr. Conner stated that a nude man, said to have been a Negro made similar appearances in Norwood two weeks ago. He expressed an opinion that it was the same person who visited the College Hill section Tuesday night. He suggested that he carry a description of the man in an attempt to secure the cooperation of colored readers in locating him. "He must be a crazed-man," the Commissioner opined.

Chief of Police Tryon Riley could not be contacted yesterday for a description of the man. The Commissioner expressed a further opinion that the man would be killed if he continued but failed to express any protection for the thousands of colored citizens who daily pass through the College Hill section.

The sign said: "All Negroes Stay Out of College Hills After Dark! This Means You!"

Deny Indian Privilege Of Buying Land

LOS ANGELES—An American Indian and World War veteran is being denied the right to buy a home in his California district.

Albert F. Gray, half Scotch and half Chinaman, revealed here this week that Ray Andruss, president of a white California realty firm, claimed that Gray and his wife could not build on a lot Mrs. Gray, a white woman, had purchased from the realty firm because the area was restricted. Under a clause of the contract, prohibiting sale of the land to persons of the "Asiatic, Mexican or Negro race or not of Caucasian or white race," Andruss is now threatening legal action against the Grays if they do not give up the land.

"I'd like to know which half of me they're going to eject—the white or the Indian," said Gray. These so-called Caucasians came and stole the land from the American Indians and we can't even buy part of it back."

Whites Sue In Attempt To Drive Property Owners From Restricted District

Many Negroes Live On The Other Side
Of The Street And Get No Complaints

May Go To Supreme Court

Black Dispatch Sept. 7, 1940

LOS ANGELES.—(ANP)—Because they bought a home on the north side of East 92nd street where property is restricted against non-caucasians, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Lofton have been sued by neighboring white residents of Goodyear Tract Unit No. 2.

On the south side of East 92nd street and across from the Lofton property a large number of Negroes now own and occupy homes, where the district is known as Central Avenue gardens.

Property involved in the injunction suit has been occupied by the Loftons and their children since last October without any disturbance. When asked by their

WHITE DISTRICT TRIES TO OUST NEGRO OWNERS

SEP 6 1940
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Property involved in the injunction suit has been occupied by the Loftons and their children since last October without any disturbance. When asked by their attorney, Thomas L. Griffith, if they

could account for the delay of almost one year in bringing suit, the Loftons replied that reliable sources had informed them the time was required in raising funds because caucasians in the tract did not have enough money to start action earlier.

Griffith, answering the injunction suit on behalf of the Negro family, alleges that restrictions against the sale to and occupancy by persons not of the caucasian race are in violation of the Constitution of the United States and the state of California in that they deprive persons of property without due process of law and are an infringement upon the inalienable right to acquire and possess property.

Many Negroes throughout the country have suffered great injury and embarrassment as the result of such restrictions and it is expected that the constitutionality of the restrictions will be taken to the supreme court in keeping with a recent policy of the NAACP which advocates a supreme court ruling on restrictive covenants which deprive persons of the possessions of property because of color.

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WHITES ATTEMPT TO DRIVE OUT NEGRO PROPERTY OWNERS

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SUE TO DRIVE NEGROES AWAY

Coast Groups Organize to
Oust Race from Homes
In Los Angeles

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Brings Suit To Drive Out Negroes

Whites Resent Their Pres-
ence in Restricted
Section

IN LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles, Sept. 2 (ANP)—
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sions of property because of col-
or.

Colorado's Supreme Court Upholds Restrictive Housing Covenants

Constitution 2-17-54 D. Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENVER, Feb. 15—(ANP)—Covenants between property owners restricting the sale or lease of property in specified neighborhoods to Negroes are legal and binding, the State Supreme Court ruled in a decision handed down last week.

Leon W. Steward bought property in East Denver from the widow of a signer of a restrictive covenant and brought suit to quit title to the property. This was refused by the lower court and then taken to the Supreme Court, which upheld the lower court's decision.

Fight To Break Down Jim Crow On Federal Property In D. C. Won By Negro Congress

Fight To Continue

WASHINGTON, D. C. A signal victory for Negro civil rights was registered by the National Negro Congress here this week when Congress officials announced that a long standing rule of the federal government forbidding Negro tourists from securing accommodations at the government controlled Washington Tourist Camp had been abolished.

John P. Davis, national secretary of the National Negro Congress, made this announcement after a conference last Saturday with First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Ebert K. Burlew.

The Washington Tourist Camp is operated by the Welfare and Recreational Association under a concession from the federal government. It is a modern camp with facilities for 500 tourists. For years—although supported by federal funds—officials of the federal government have refused to allow Negro tourists use of the camp.

Davis pointed out that the Washington Council of the National Negro Congress made an exhaustive study of federal recreational facilities from which Negroes were barred. It followed this up with repeated protests to the National Park Service of the Interior Department. Recently in a letter to the Secretary of Interior, National Negro Congress officials threatened legal action if an immediate change was not made. The result was an executive order of Secretary Ickes opening the camp to all tourists regardless of race on the basis of first come first served.

"We are glad to point out" said the Congress Secretary, "that Negro tourists who will be coming to the Nation's capital this summer will have the same privileges as other American citizens to the full use of all facilities at this government-operated camp. There will be no discrimination and no segregation. The Congress takes this opportunity to urge Negro citizens planning to come to Washington to make full use of the camp privileges and to report any instances of discourtesy which may arise to officials of the Congress".

It was also announced that a hundred reservations for Negro delegates to the Third Negro Congress to be held here April 26-28 have been made at the camp.

"The fight of the National Negro Congress against discriminations practiced upon Negroes in various national parks under federal supervision will not stop with the victory we have won in this case," declared Davis.

Demand Probe In Bombing of Negro's Home

Negro Congress Calls on FBI for Action in Outrage

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Reacting quickly to an outrageous act of attempted murder against a Negro home owner in a white neighborhood here this week, the National Negro Congress demanded of United States Attorney General Robert H. Jackson an immediate FBI investigation of the bombing of the home of Miss Edna Holland, Negro high school teacher.

Miss Holland's home was dynamited and 200 other homes had their windows shattered when unidentified persons placed a dynamite bomb under her front porch at 1324 Harvard St. in this city last Friday night.

It developed that a group of 51 white home owners in the block had been trying for some time to force Miss Holland to sell out her property, because they objected to Negro residents in the block.

In a telegram sent the Attorney General, John P. Davis, national secretary of the Congress stated, "In the nation's capitol last night a person or persons, inflamed by efforts of a so-called white citizens covenant committee to oust a Negro home owner from her property, dynamited her home and wrecked the homes adjacent thereto.

"The National Negro Congress demands an immediate investigation by the FBI of this dastardly conspiracy to deprive a citizen of her constitutional rights. We demand that every member of this so-called white citizens committee be apprehended and charged with a conspiracy to deprive this Negro citizen of her constitutional rights. We await your reply by wire."

Dynamite Used In Terror Drive Against Teachers

WASHINGTON (A. N. P.)—Bombing with dynamite the home of a colored person, unknown anarchists created havoc in Harvard street, when windows of adjacent apartment were blown out and the roar of the heavy charge of explosive was heard four miles from the scene of the bombing.

Shortly after midnight, the explosion which rocked the neighborhood occurred at 1324 Harvard Street, N.W., the home of Mrs. Edna M. Holland, teacher of Spanish in the Armstrong High school.

Being the only Negro resident in a neighborhood of whites, a citizen's covenant committee (which by mutual agreement refuses to sell property in certain neighborhoods to Negroes) had sought to buy the house on the ground that whites did not want Negroes in the neighborhood. Mrs. Holland had agreed to sell and all six of the 51 property owners in the neighborhood had agreed

Race Residents Indignant Over Episode

or signed the new covenant, contributing, it is reported, to the amount necessary to buy back the house. Nine thousand dollars had been raised for this purpose and some \$2,000 more was necessary to complete the deal it is said

"NO FEELING"

Glenbie D. Young, chairman of the committee said: "There was no feeling involved. It was purely an economic matter. White owners stood to lose an estimated \$118,000. Many of them were elderly and pulling up stakes now would be difficult.

"Mrs. Holland and her daughter were good neighbors and highly respected. We deplore what happened last night."

Living next door to the Hollands was Herman Fleck, an attache of the German embassy. Neighbors were quick to discount any international machinations, however speaking highly of Nazi Fleck and his family.

It was feared that the blast, whatever had caused it, also had damaged maturing plans to solve peacefully and in amity the problem of sale of a piece of property to Negroes.

At the time of the explosion, it is reported that Mrs. Holland's mother, Mrs. Mary Miles, another woman and two children, as well as Mrs. Holland's daughter were in the building. All lights were on, but the house was quiet.

WAS RETURNING HOME

Mrs. Holland herself had been to church and was returning home. Just as she started up the steps, the terrific charge went off. She became hysterical and had to have medical attention. Considerable damage was done to the house it-

self as well as the neighboring homes.

Indignation among colored citizens is at a high pitch and police have been asked to make a thorough investigation since this overt act jeopardized the lives of hundreds of people.

Neighbors tell various stories of incidents prior to the explosion. One tells of having seen a big gray touring car stop at the porch a few minutes before the explosion. Another says a red torch flare illuminated the dark street before the explosion, but police have nothing on which to go, except a few fragments of paper.

A thorough investigation is being demanded by Negro citizens who have suffered much humiliation in the nation's capital, but never before have their homes been bombed, not even in the perilous days of the famous riots of 1919.

Plays Bombing Of Negro Home In Washington

Delegation Demands Probe of Blast at School Teacher's Home

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A delegation of ten Negro and white citizens, headed by Martin Chancy, city secretary of the Communist Party here, today protested the bombing of Negro teacher's home to Commissioner Russell Young.

The bomb outrage occurred after the teacher, Mrs. Holland, refused to yield to threats designed to force her to move from her home.

NO POLICE ACTION

Speaking to the Commissioner in the name of the delegation, Chancy declared that the administration is quick to condemn violence when it occurs somewhere in Scandinavia.

... But when a house is bombed in the capitol of the United States no real action is taken either by the Federal or District police, nor has any statement been made either by the President, who is in charge of the District government, or by local officials condemning this outrageous action against a Negro citizen.

The delegation demanded immediate Grand Jury action and called upon the Department of Justice to launch an independent investigation.

Police Report No Progress in Harvard St. Blast

Little progress has been reported by the police in solving the bombing of the home of Mrs. Edna M. Holland, a teacher at the Armstrong High School, early last Saturday morning.

The blast which tore a large hole in the concrete porch of 1324 Harvard Street, Northwest, blew the front door off the hinges, and shattered more than two hundred windows in the vicinity, was set off approximately at midnight. The report of the blast could be heard for four miles.

In the home at the time, were Mrs. Mary Miles, mother of Mrs. Holland, an employee of the Interior Department, and two children. One was injured and the furniture in the front rooms was not damaged.

Moved There Two Months Ago Mrs. Holland, who for the past four years has been a teacher of Spanish and history at the Armstrong High School, had moved to the Harvard Street address two months ago from 1106 Fairmont Street, Northwest. She had attended the Hazel Harrison piano recital and was on her way home when she saw the fire engines turning into Harvard Street and then discovered that her home had been bombed.

There were no eye witnesses to the planting of the bomb or the blast. Wallace Bragg, white, a gasoline station operator, who was entering his home at 1323 Harvard Street, directly across the street, was knocked to the ground and showered with broken glass from the explosion. He immediately ran to the Holland home and tried to arouse the people in the house. He later turned in the fire alarm and his wife telephoned the police. He told the police that all the lights in the house were lighted and that the blast appeared to come from under the front porch.

Henry Gilligan, white attorney, for the property owners in the block, told the WASHINGTON TRIBUNE, that he had worked with the committee for about three weeks to get 100 per cent of the neighborhood to place covenants on their houses forbidding them to sell to colored people or people of African descent. He

further stated that all but three or four had been secured.

Agreed to Sell for \$11,400

He stated that an agreement had been reached with Mrs. Holland, whereby she would sell the property for \$11,400 which he considered a price far in excess for which she had purchased the home. He further stated that funds were being raised to repurchase another house in the block which is alleged to have been bought by a colored person.

Mr. Gilligan decried the use of such tactics by anyone and stated that he would go to the limit to see that the guilty party or parties also stated that he would try to do all in his power to stop such practice. He stated that he was hurt by the action and expressed fear that all the plans of the committee would be knocked in the head as a result of the explosion.

Wasn't Wise to Buy

"Where there are no covenants," he said, "a colored person has just as much right to buy property as any other person, but he felt that in sections, such as in Bloomingdale, where the St. Martin's Catholic Church had gone to the expense of making repairs, which amounted to \$150,000, and where the Lutheran Church at North Capitol and Rhode Island Avenue, had laid the foundation for a new church, that it wasn't wise for colored people to seek to purchase homes in such a vicinity as that, not on the grounds that they had no right to do so, but as a matter of policy."

He felt that the community should remain white. He further stated that here had been no trouble with Mrs. Holland, that she made an excellent neighbor, and that he told the members of the committee seeking to repurchase the house that a colored person moving into a white community oftentimes was better than the family

leaving it. He further stated that he had no antipathy towards the Negroes, because the bulk of his business was received from them. "God Bless Them," but if whiter people required his services for such covenants he must serve the public.

He further stated that he felt the time had not come when white and colored people could live in the same neighborhood together.

Negro Congress Wires Jackson

John P. Davis, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, sent the following telegram to Robert H. Jackson, attorney general of the United States:

"In the nation's capital last night a person or persons, inflamed by efforts of a so-called white covenant committee to oust a Negro home owner from her property, dynamited her home and wrecked the homes adjacent thereto. The National Negro Congress demands an immediate investigation by the FBI of this dastardly conspiracy to deprive a citizen of her constitutional rights. We demand that every member of this so-called white citizens committee be apprehended and charged with a conspiracy to deprive this Negro citizen of her constitutional rights."

It is alleged that premises at 1337 Harvard Street, Northwest, had been sold to a colored person and that he had been offered \$9,500 by the committee who sought to repurchase it. It is further alleged that eight or ten pieces of property in that block had been placed for sale to colored persons. Harvard Street from the reservoir to Thirteenth Street, is occupied entirely by colored people.

Glenbie D. Young, white, chairman of a citizens' covenant committee is alleged to have stated that there was no feelings involved. It was purely an economic matter. White owners stood to lose an estimated \$118,000. Many of them were elderly and pulling up stakes now would be difficult. He further stated that Mrs. Holland and her daughter were good neighbors and highly respected. We deplore what happened on last night, (Friday, April 12).

The Pleasant Plains Citizens' Association, of which Mrs. Velma Williams, a member of the Board of Education, is president, when interviewed by the Tribune stated that the matter had been referred to the executive committee, which met on Saturday night and of which A. S. Pinkett is the chairman.

Will Send Letter to FDR

When interviewed, Mr. Pinkett stated that the committee was in the process of drafting a letter to be sent to the President of the United States, the Attorney Gen-

eral and the chief of police of the District of Columbia, in which the association called upon President Roosevelt to use his good offices to see that the guilty persons were apprehended. The assessed value of the bombed premises, according to the records at the recorder of deeds building, is \$9,897, there is a first trust of \$6,500 and a second trust of \$1,750.

There have been numerous cases of this character in the District of Columbia. The first being the celebrated Curtis Case, in which the Supreme Court of the United States decided that such covenants were legal and valid. The latest cases, which involved the purchase of property in the 400 block of Hobart Place, Northwest, by Philip Proctor, a West Indian, had his wife, an Italian.

Delegates Rejoice as Redistricting measure is Defeated



The mass jubilation exhibited here was caught by a cameraman for the WASHINGTON TRIBUNE Tuesday afternoon at the A.M.E. Zion General Conference after the vote to make the Episcopal districts of the church contiguous was defeated, 217 to 188. Those expressing vocal and physical hallelujahs were bitter foes of the measure. Delegates in the first four rows are members of the first Episcopal district who fought the proposal violently. Had it passed, it would have affected this district in no small degree. The first district is composed of the New York, Western North Carolina and Central North Carolina conferences, over which Senior Bishop L. W. Kyles presides. The brother who is emoting in the right foreground is not doing the shag, but is simply giving vent to his enthusiasm after hearing the result of the vote. —McNeill Photo.

G-Men Fail To Act In Bombing Of Teacher's Home In Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C.—FBI officials have made no move to investigate the outrage against Mrs. Edna Holland, local high school teacher, whose home, 1324 Harvard street, Northwest, was bombed by hoodlums on Friday, April 19.

Mrs. Holland herself escaped serious injuries only because she stopped to attend a recital before returning from school to her home which is located in a so-called exclusive white neighborhood.

The explosion shattered all the front windows in the house, tearing window frames from their moorings, unhinged doors, and tore a large hole in the six-inch cement porch. Windows in nearby homes also were broken.

Robert Ming, a member of the local legal staff of the NAACP said that the bombing outrage was undoubtedly designed to terrorize Mrs. Holland in an effort to make her quit her home, which is located in a section where whites have made use of a "restrictive covenant" arrangement among themselves to keep Negroes from buying homes in this area.

Two 13th Street Families Receive Notes Through Mail

With the bombing of a colored home in April yet unsolved, Washington faces a new incident if the threats sent by hoodlums through the United States mails to two homes in the 3100 block of Thirteenth Street, on Wednesday of last week mean anything.

Two printed warnings were received, one each by Mr. and Mrs. Edna M. Holland, Armstrong High School teacher, at 1324 Harvard Street, Northwest, not far from the objectives of the new threats.

The note to the Killenses said: "You Negroes get out quick. You have no right to ruin the value of nice property. Better be quick. Ask no questions. Warning."

"Last Warning"

The note received at the address where Mrs. Jackson, and three other tenants reside, contained this: "To the colored occupants of 3112 13th Street, N. W. I am giving you the last warning. You are ruining the value of our property. You Negroes should go in your own neighborhood right away and I mean at once."

The threat received by the Killenses was turned over to police at the Tenth Precinct. The house in which they reside is owned by Amanda G. Hilyer. The note received at 3112 was handed to George Adams, of 1315 Q Street, Northwest.

Mrs. Jackson appealed to the NAACP on Wednesday for advice, stating that there is no man in the family and that she has decided to move. Late Wednesday, the NAACP was making efforts to retrieve the note from Mr. Adams and turn it over to FBI or postal authorities.

Future Move Undecided

According to Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Adams declared that "the house is insured" when informed that threats were made to the residents.

The Killenses said that they had received cooperation from police since notifying them on the threat, but no further incidents had been observed. The family also said that it was undecided about moving from the premises.

There are only three houses in the block occupied by colored. Only Mrs. Jackson and the Killenses received threats.

The unsolved bombing, believed to have been committed by white hoodlums objecting to colored per-

Residential Segregation Case Before High Tribunal

OCT 26 1940

For the first time since 1937, the question of residential segregation will be argued in the U.S. Supreme Court on Friday.

The case, Hansberry et al vs. Lee, et al, No. 129, arose out of an order of eviction issued by a Chicago court against Carl Hansberry attorney.

The Supreme Court of Illinois upheld the decision of the lower court and the case now comes before the highest tribunal to determine the validity of restrictive covenants.

N.A.A.C.P. Attorneys Aid

Attorneys representing Mr. Hansberry are: Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago alderman; Lauren B. Moore, assistant district attorney of Chicago; Truman Gibson, Irvin Mollison, and C. Francis Stratford. Attorneys of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have acted as advisers since the beginning of the case.

**RESIDENTIAL
SEGREGATION
CASE
U. S. COURT**

NOV 3 1940

Case Important to Entire Race

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—(AP)—For the first time since 1817, the question of residential segregation was argued in the supreme court of the United States, when on Friday, the famous Chicago case of Hansberry vs. Lee was presented.

For the defendant, Mr. Hansberry, Attys. Earl B. Dickerson, Loring B. Moore, Truman Gibson, Irvin Mollison and C. Francis Stratford, appeared and with Atty. Dickerson presenting the case, apparently scored heavily with the members of the court.

With the full court in session, Chief Justice Hughes presiding, Mr. Dickerson stood before the bar and masterfully pointed out the facts on which he brought the case before the supreme court on

an appeal from the verdict of the supreme court of the state of Illinois.

Of Great Importance

Upholding the decision of the lower courts of the state, the case was before the United States supreme court to test the validity of restrictive covenants.

During Mr. Dickerson's argument, he was frequently interrupted by Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter, Hugo Black, McReynolds and even the chief justice himself, all of whom sought clarification of points in question. Mr. Dickerson acquitted himself most creditably on the stand in the consensus of opinion among the lawyers present, which included some of Washington's brilliant legal minds.

Growing out of a case where a group of white owners had drawn up an agreement among themselves some years ago to not sell their properties to Negro tenants, the ramifications of the case have been bitterly fought in the Chicago courts up through the highest courts in the state of Illinois.

Expect Favorable Ruling

Representing the opposition was Atty. McKenzie Shannon, white, son of the famous Chicago attorney, Angus Shannon. Mr. Shannon's case was not as concisely nor as clearly presented as that of his opponents and the members of the court, who seemed to have an especially comprehensive grasp of the situation, especially Justice Frankfurter, left little doubt in the minds of the crowded courtroom as to the outcome.

Should the court render a decision favorable to Atty. Dickerson's client, the effect will be far reaching. However, there is no indication just how far the court will go in this practice of tenant covenants.

Jubilant over the handling of the case, the Chicago lawyers feel that this case which the Illinois courts settled on a case known as the Burke-Kleiman case, involving a similar though disputed action, will bring about radical changes and more respect for the constitutional rights of Negroes

COMMISSIONER TO STUDY BOMBING OF HOLLAND HOME

Calls for Details
From Police; Seek
Aid from FBI

BULLETIN

The police department has not solved the bombing of the home of Mrs. Edna Miles Holland, 1324 Harvard Street, Northwest, as yet. Ross Hawerth, assistant to the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, told the WASHINGTON TRIBUNE, Thursday, April 25. He further stated that a report had been submitted to the commissioners by the police department, stating what steps they had taken towards the solving of this case.

Because of a new kind of insurance which covers the repairing of homes regardless of the cause, Mrs. Holland will not have to pay for any of the damage done by the blast. This policy is similar to the one carried by Dr. Ossian H. S. in Detroit, whose home was sacked by a mob several years ago.

Commissioner J. Russell Young has called for details in the bombing of Mrs. Edna M. Holland, at 1324 Harvard Street, Northwest, on April 13. His secretary informed the Washington Tribune that the police department had been asked to make a report to him concerning the blast.

This report is expected to reach the commissioners sometime this week. This action was taken after a committee of the District Communist Party had had a conference with Commissioner Young and had accused the police of laxity in their investigation.

Seek FBI Aid

Efforts are still being made by the attorneys for Mrs. Holland to have the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate the case but no action has been taken as yet.

No acknowledgement has been

received by the executive committee of the Pleasant Plains Citizens Association, of the petition sent to the President, the attorney general and the chief of police of the District of Columbia, stated A. S. Pinkett, chairman, to the Tribune.

The NAACP has received no word concerning its petition for an investigation of this bombing.

J-Men Asked to Probe Blast In Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A move to appeal to the Federal Bureau of Investigation was instigated here Sunday night by a citizens committee following a mysterious explosion at midnight Friday of last week at 1324 Harvard Street, Northwest, which partly wrecked the home of Mrs. Edna Holland, teacher at the Armstrong High School.

While police worked on the theory that the explosion was caused by a double charge of dynamite "planted on the porch" of Mrs. Holland's home, they pinned their hopes for a solution on one slender clue. The explosion jarred the neighborhood and shattered nearly 200 windows.

WILL ASK FBI INQUIRY

Hundreds of curious spectators last Sunday temporarily disrupted traffic on the street as a police watch was maintained at the home to guard against any further incidents.

Meanwhile the legal redress committee of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People met to devise action by which the FBI could be asked to investigate the bombing.

A dynamite cap was the only fragment left from the explosion. Detective Fowler believed the charge was an "unwrapped explosive."

WAS ASKED TO SELL HOUSE

Mrs. Holland, who is the only colored home owner in that block of Harvard Street had been asked by a citizens "white covenant" committee to sell her home.

Last Sunday Mrs. Holland was so upset by the explosion she said, "don't know what I'm going to do. I haven't had a chance to think about anything."

Sparrel A. Woods, white, 2903 Thirteenth Street, N. W., president of the Columbia Heights Forum, emphasized that home owners in the block were thinking only of protecting property values from a drop and had "absolutely no prejudice in mind" when he was delegated to purchase the home from Mrs. Holland in January.

PRICE ASKED

"She asked \$11,500," he said. "I told her the price was exorbitant."

The chairman of the covenant committee, Glendie D. Young, white, 1358 Harvard Street, N. W., said all but four of the 51 property owners involved had signed the covenant previous to the explosion.

He termed the explosion as a "most regrettable and deplorable incident." He said he could continue efforts to get all 51 signatures to the covenant, but didn't know "what will happen now." He said he would seek the advice of the group's attorney, Henry Gilligan.

Gilligan feared the incident might hinder plans to obtain all signatures need to purchase the Holland home, which he said "had appeared almost ready."

A resolution affecting the "general situation" is expected at the next meeting of the Columbia Heights Forum Tuesday night at Powell Junior High School, Hiatt Place and Lamont Street, N. W., according to Sparrel Woods, president of the group.

F.B.I. Asked To Probe D.C. Bombing

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19—Reacting quickly to an attempted murder against a home owner in a white neighborhood here this week, the National Negro Congress demanded of United States Attorney General Robert H. Jackson an immediate FBI investigation of the bombing of the home of Miss Edna Holland, high school teacher.

Miss Holland's home was dynamited and 200 other homes had their windows shattered when unidentified persons placed a dynamite bomb under her front porch at 1324 Harvard street in this city last Friday night.

It developed that a group of 51 white home owners in the block had been trying for some time to force Miss Holland to sell out her property, because they objected to Race residents in the block.

In a telegram sent the Attorney General John P. Davis, national secretary of the Congress stated: "In the nation's capital last night a person or persons, inflamed by efforts of a so-called white citizens covenant committee to oust a Negro home owner from her property, dynamited her home and wrecked the homes adjacent thereto."

"The National Negro Congress demands an immediate investigation by the FBI of this dastardly conspiracy to deprive a citizen of her constitutional rights."

"We demand that every member of this so-called white citizens committee be apprehended and charged with a conspiracy to deprive this Negro citizen of her constitutional rights. We await your reply by wire."

Leaders and Groups Will Demand Action in Harvard Street Bombing

Thousands of outraged citizens are expected to protest Sunday the inactivity of authorities to apprehend the criminal or criminals who placed a destructive bomb in the vestibule of the home of Mrs. Edna M. Holland a month ago.

The mass meeting will be held at the Asbury Methodist Church, Eleventh and K Streets, Northwest, at 3:30 p.m., Sunday. Sponsoring the indignation meeting are several organizations of the city, including the New Negro Alliance, the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P., the National Negro Congress, the Non-Partisan Committee on Public Affairs (A.K.A. the Interracial Committee) and the Washington Housing League.

Presiding at the meeting will be Henry Lincoln Johnson, vice chairman, Washington Civil Rights Committee, and head of the civil liberties unit of the Elks.

Hastie to Speak

Among the speakers scheduled for short addresses will be Judge William H. Hastie, dean of the Howard Law School, and Eugene Davidson, administrator, New Negro Alliance.

Protests Made

Protests were made immediately to the police authorities and to the FBI by the N.A.A.C.P. and the National Negro Congress. Major Brown, of the Metropolitan Police Department, is said to have joined with Negro representatives in urging the FBI to take a hand in investigating the bombing and tracking down the perpetrators. So far, no clue has been uncovered which might lead to a solution.

Tribune Urges Action

The mass meeting for Sunday is a WASHINGTON TRIBUNE civic service, having been initiated by the local paper to arouse a mass protest and action demanding that other such acts of terrorism may not follow. Major Brown has been invited to speak at the meeting. The meeting is open to the public, and sponsors have agreed that there will be no solicitation of memberships or funds.

Teacher's Home Bombed

The bombing of the home of Mrs. Edna M. Holland, teacher at Armstrong High School, is rated as one of the most dastardly attempts in the history of Washington to keep Negroes from occupying their homes in so-called "white neighborhoods." Mrs. Holland returned to her home at 1324 Har-

vard Street, Northwest, shortly after midnight Friday, to find its front windows demolished, a storm door ripped from its hinges and a gaping hole torn in the six-inch concrete porch by the explosion of bomb, a few minutes before her arrival.

Mrs. Edna Holland, the teacher, returned to her recently purchased house 1324 Harvard Street, Northwest, shortly after midnight Friday, to find its front windows demolished, a storm door ripped from its hinges and a gaping hole torn in the six-inch concrete porch by the explosion of bomb, a few minutes before her arrival.

20 Other Homes Damaged

But while the blast was obviously aimed at the Holland home, its effect was felt by not less than twenty other houses in the block. At least 200 windows in surrounding residences were shattered.

Capt. Ira Keck, chief of detectives, told the AFRO on Sunday that metal fragments, presumably from the infernal machine, had been recovered and were in the hands of Lieut. John Fowler, ballistics expert, and members of the laboratory division.

Bomb Threat Reveals Man Who Can Tell Race By Handwriting

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Found! The man who proposes to determine race by handwriting. He is George Adams of 1315 Q street northwest, owner of the premises at 3112 Thirteenth street northwest, in a white neighborhood, whose occupants recently received a threatening letter through the mail.

The note sent to the residents, one of two sent colored persons in the block, said: "You Negroes get out quick. You have no right to ruin the value of nice property. Better be quick. Ask no questions. Warning."

Questioned relative to the incident, Mr. Adams, who is employed at the Capitol, declared: "I do not think any white person wrote that note. It doesn't look like a white person's handwriting. No white person would write a letter like that."

TIRED OF THE "FUSS"

Manifesting unconcealed irritation at being quizzed about the disposal of the threat which was turned over to him, Mr. Adams said, "I believe I have turned it over to the right authorities. He reiterated the statement when told that Federal or postal authorities were the proper officials to re-

WHITES FIGHT D. C. HOUSING PROJECT

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—Indignant colored citizens here held a mass meeting last week to protest opposition of certain white Washingtonians to the erection of a \$2,250,000 modern housing community for Negroes near Berwyn, Md.

The proposed project, plans for which were launched some time ago when the Frederick Douglass Housing corporation obtained a valuable track of approximately 30 acres on the Washington-Baltimore boulevard, would encompass a small community.

It is designed to include: 73 single dwellings for outright sale; 448 family apartment units, consisting of 31 buildings built around a garden; and a shopping center of 10 stores and shops on the boulevard. Rentals would range from \$30 to \$50 per month.

Had Just Moved into White Area

Blast Backfires and
Damages White
Homes, Too

WASHINGTON

Although local police have thus far declined to advance a theory in the bombing of the home of an Armstrong High School teacher here, early Satur-

He further declared that the house is insured and that the tenants could get out. Mr. Adams also asserted that he wished they would quit raising all that "fuss" about the affair.

Dr. Amanda G. Hilyer, owner of the premises at 3120 Thirteenth street, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Killens and his mother, Mrs. Willie Killens, where another warning was received, made a personal appeal to Major Ernest W. Brown, chief of police, for the safety of her tenants.

Within three blocks of this area, the home of an Armstrong high school teacher was bombed in the spring. It has never been solved.

Jaycees Hear McCutcheon and Ramseur, Then Endorse Housing Extension

Junior Chamber of Commerce last night joined the list of organizations which have endorsed the proposed extension to the Jordan Park negro low cost housing project.

They took action after hearing various angles of the controversy from two of the principals involved—City Councilman Robert J. McCutcheon Jr., member of the special council committee on housing, and Walter G. Ramseur, chairman of the St. Petersburg housing authority.

City council is at present studying the question of signing a co-operative agreement with the authority which would authorize the construction of 198 additional units to the present 242-unit project.

McCutcheon spoke at a noon meeting of the club. Ramseur's speech was arranged after a controversy threatened to develop following McCutcheon's address. J. M. Crowell suggested that the Jaycees hear "the other side of this question," but William Queen declared he did not "care to hear the other side."

"Jordan Park will be our worst slum area in 20 years," Queen said. "Is it fair to allow the government to come in and compete with private property owners?" Queen asked.

President Melton immediately ruled against "any controversy" on the housing issue and announced that arrangements would be made for Ramseur's speech at an evening meeting.

McCutcheon Said:

"I haven't yet made up my mind and cannot say how I will vote on the housing co-operation agreement," McCutcheon declared at the noon luncheon at Hotel Bainbridge.

"I don't pretend to know all the angles on the local housing situation," he continued. "There are many reasons advanced as to why the agreement should be approved and many others as to why it should not. It's hard to tell which is right. I have been trying to find out what is the proper action to take. It would be the popular thing to vote for the extension as the majority of people seem to want it."

McCutcheon listed the following as some of the reasons advanced in favor of the project:

1. City is more or less morally obligated to go through with this project under the terms of an agreement it made with the government in 1937.
2. Proposed extension would have the advantage of bringing

an expenditure to the city of \$708,000 in federal funds.

3. It would render assistance to 198 additional negro families.
4. Many consider the extension involves a moral issue and the raising of health standards among the negro population.

McCutcheon took exception to what he termed the "this or this" campaign.

SAYS IT'S NOT FAIR

"This type of campaign is not fair," he declared. "Some people would seem to think that going from this to this, is as easy as pulling rabbits out of a hat, but the Jordan Park project in my opinion has not bridged the gap between this and this. There is a wide gulf between the middle class negroes being housed at Jordan park and the lowest classings that are forced to live in slum dwellings. I told the housing authority members I would vote for the proposed extension if they could show me that people have been taken into Jordan park from some of the sorriest slums of which they exhibit pictures. They could not do it."

McCutcheon declared that it is city council's responsibility to clear negro slums.

"The city has agreed to do this and has the power to do it," he said. "It would be too costly a proposition for the housing authority to undertake. The city can condemn without purchase of properties found to be in an insanitary or unsafe condition."

SAYS CONCESSIONS TOO BIG

The speaker contended that the city is making too big a concession on utilities to the project and that the unit cost of the housing units is much greater than the average value of homestead properties in the city. In this connection he said:

"Charity should not work this way. It is wrong for taxpayers to give the underprivileged more than they themselves enjoy in the way of housing."

McCutcheon expressed the opinion that the housing laws could be changed to better apply to the local housing situation.

"I don't believe the housing laws are so strict that they cannot be changed. There are too many examples where the federal laws have been changed," he said.

In concluding, McCutcheon said he didn't believe "that gifts and charities can make up for individual initiative. Many people who formerly prayed for what they needed now turn to the government. I would like to see a return to the praying era."

Ramseur Said:

"Housing is a big subject," Ramseur declared. "It is one which the government has studied many years and the present federal housing program was not designed until after all plans of housing from other countries were gone over and the best taken from each."

"Despite this, however, city council's special housing committee presents a report after three weeks' study and asks for drastic modifications in the federal housing laws before it will vote to make possible a government housing expenditure here of \$710,000. They say we will take it if the Wagner-Steagle

housing act is changed to meet our ideas as to buildings, this, that and the other thing.

"If any of you gentlemen have had any dealing with government agencies you can understand how absurd this is and how useless it would be to even attempt such a change."

SAYS CITY NOT INDEBTED

"The housing authority was established under state law. It is a separate corporation and assumes all obligations for the local housing program. City of St. Petersburg cannot be taxed for any part of the housing program. It is indebted for no part of the \$950,000 cost of the Jordan Park project."

"There is absolutely no truth to the frequent statement that the city will be obligating itself for the capital cost of proposed extension to the Jordan Park project."

"City council in 1937 pledged itself for a \$1,750,000 negro housing project. It was the city's suggestion that it be split in two parts. At the same time it agreed to eliminate local negro slums unit for unit with the number of dwellings provided in the Jordan park project and provide services, such as are provided for other sections of the city."

"This whole matter was agreeable to council. The first part of the project has now been completed at a saving of \$115,000 under the cost of \$1,065,000 which the council expected it would cost."

"George Hopkins, chairman of the present housing committee, seconded the first housing agreement in which this estimated cost was fixed and it was passed by unanimous vote of council."

"Now the committee, headed by Hopkins, criticizes the authority for being extravagant in the construction of Jordan park, despite the saving in cost. It also finds fault because the authority has not eliminated slums when the city in the original agreement agreed to clear slums in proportion to the number of negro housing units constructed."

"It also complains about losses on utilities. On gas it loses nothing. On water the loss will be \$800 per year. The water rate was fixed because of St. Petersburg's gigantic water rate as compared with other cities in Florida. The government insisted on a rate somewhere in

comparison with these other rates and the city agreed to the rate.

"Since the additional units were proposed the government consented to bring the water rate to a point where the city will lose no money providing the new co-operation agreement is signed. It will be possible to do this through savings in overhead as a result of the additional units."

"The committee complains about an alleged \$4,000 unit cost. The actual construction cost per housing unit is \$2,420 and the committee through its own auditor fixes a cost of \$3,000 per unit including land purchase, landscaping and cost of every other service."

"The committee overlooks the fact that the authority at Jordan park has done something the city should have done years ago. It has provided a community center at the project along with recreation areas and other facilities for the benefit of the negroes. The cost of these are reckoned by the committee in figuring the unit's costs and that its not fair as these extra facilities are not housing units."

"The government realized that cheap, shoddy construction would have resulted in a slum within a few years and under the law required that buildings be made substantial enough to last 6 years, life of the bonds which the project is paid for. At the end of that period the property will revert to the authority for the benefit of the city as the authority is a subsidiary of the city."

MUST FOLLOW LAW

"We must follow the law as far as type of construction goes otherwise a loan could not be secured, as it would be illegal for USHA to grant a loan under any other condition. There is nothing extravagant in the construction of these housing units. They are sturdy but plain. The same is true with equipment. We secured the best, but through the large volume of the purchase secured a price that an individual would pay for the cheapest type of equipment."

"The negro shacks these housing units are replacing were nests for the breeding of disease and crime, a disgrace to this city."

"The authority is not in

to the taxpayers of this city. True the property will be tax exempt. This is required under state law. That is the only contribution the city will make to this project and with the annual government contribution makes low rents possible as an aid to an unfortunate class who need assistance and through it we are trying to help St. Petersburg.

the project has started \$115,000 in building permits have been issued for the rehabilitation of negro property.

"Ninety per cent of the taxpayers want this extension and every organization that stands for anything has endorsed it. It would be folly to pitch \$710,000 out of the window when it comes without a nickel's cost competition with anyone who keeps his properties in decent livable shape. White owners of negro property have organized and have attempted to pressure the council committee by stating that they are being hurt and the city is being hurt as a result of this improvement. It has forced these owners to improve property that stood for years without any repairs. Since

Council Delays Again On Housing Project

Oratory Rings Out at Meeting; Women Offer to Test Sentiment

See CARTOON, Page 6

City council again yesterday delayed action on a co-operation agreement that would make \$750,000 in federal money immediately available for an addition to the Jordan park negro housing project.

Here's how the delay came about. Councilman George Hopkins' special housing committee submitted a seven-point report, mostly critical of the housing proposal. The report said "There may be a moral responsibility on the part of the council to approve the agreement, provided it is amended to meet the objections." (See story on Page 3 for committee report listing objections).

Walter G. Ramseur, chairman of the housing authority, said the objections were impossible to meet and that to make an agreement removing them would mean rewriting an act of congress.

Councilman Bainbridge Hayward moved that action on accepting the report be deferred for one week. Vice Mayor Lindstrom, a friend of the housing proposal, voted "no," saying the delay would accomplish nothing. Five voted for the delay.

League of Women Voters, who presented council with between 1,100 and 1,500 signatures on a petition urging favorable action on the project, volunteered to make a city-wide canvass to determine sentiment for and against the project, but there were no takers.

Here are some quotes picked at random from the meeting:

RAMSEUR—"It (the report) is a left-handed attempt to kill the project."

RAMSEUR—"Each of you gentlemen took an oath to serve the best interests of the city. Here you have a small group of less than 50 white owners of negro property leading a fight against this program while an overwhelming majority of the people of St. Petersburg favor this extension. You have heard from the better thinking people and they all want it."

HOPKINS—"The committee has a world of evidence to back up our report. I did not think it would be necessary to read the breakdown audit or the hundreds of letters we have received. I feel we were justified in bringing in the report we did."

LINDSTROM—"Every time a progressive step is taken there is always a selfish group standing in the way to block that pro-

LINDSTROM—"The minority has a right to be heard, but in this case 90 per cent of our people are for the extension. This council represents the whole people or the 90 per cent majority."

LINDSTROM—"If the report comes to a vote, I would vote no, otherwise I could not look my fellow man in the face."

HOPKINS—"I would like to see the authority start all over again and provide houses that will serve the slum element without refrigerators, gas stoves and other expensive equipment."

LINDSTROM—"If we turn this down how would the low element or any other element be benefited?"

RAMSEUR—"If this is killed, it will definitely mean the end of housing of any kind in St. Petersburg."

MCCUTCHEON—"The author-

ity does not seem willing to co-operate. It is either yes or no, take it or leave it, and this is not the right way. If I am forced to vote today, I will vote for the report. If we can have more time to study this, I will keep my mind open."

EMIL NORDSTROM—"Slums have been cleared through the Jordan park project, not from the particular houses of which Mr. McCutcheon saw the pictures but from some equally as bad."

THE REV. J. WALLACE HAMILTON—"Extension of the housing program is a good thing for the city. It will help the laboring man, the business interests and raise the health and moral standard of the community—If it is turned down, I am sure you gentlemen must answer the charge that you were moved by pressure from a few who have not been hurt but feel they might be."

STANLEY MINSHALL—"I am voting no (on the extension) and in doing so am telling the government it made a mistake."

RAMSEUR—"What I said was that no councilman has the right to act in the capacity of a congressman and pretend to amend the national housing laws . . . I agree there is no Santa Claus; we will pay the same in federal taxes, however, whether this additional project money comes to St. Petersburg or goes to some other city."

SEGREGATION- 1940

GENERAL

Guardian
What Is Segregation?

FHA Tells NAACP It Will Continue to Abet Jim Crow In Housing Project

SEP 8 1940

"Segregation is the special American means of branding Colored Americans as the inferiors of inferiors in public status."

"When the white South found itself confronted with the federal status of equality for Colored people, the former slaves—equality of citizenship, of freedom, of franchise rights, backed by the national government—it selected the denial of the presence and of service in places opened for public patronage as the one great way to brand Colored people as having been a slave race and make them forever the scorn of civil society."

"It is a very effective measure. Colored people are traitors to themselves to aid and abet the idea by self-segregation."

—W. M. TROTTER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—That the Federal Housing Administration whose administrator is Stewart McDonald, intends to continue the practice of promoting segregation in housing projects coming within its range of activity through the use of so-called "protective covenants," was made plain in a letter sent to the NAACP July 26, in response to an association protest against the practice as it worked out in Dover, Mass.

The covenants are made use of by private real estate development interests, whose bank loans are insured by the Federal Housing Administration. The covenant proposed by the FHA reads as follows:

"No person of any race other than the — (here the real estate interests are allowed to fill in the blank. Dover, Mass., placed "white" in the blank) shall use or occupy any building or any lot, except that this covenant shall not prevent occupancy by domestic servants of a different race domiciled with an owner or tenant."

Replying to the NAACP through his secretary, M. R. Young, McDonald said:

"The purpose of the covenant, of course, is to assure the continuing marketability of properties. The protective covenant set forth in your letter is one of several covenants appearing in our "Outline of Protective Covenants." This document is handed subdividers, landowners, or sponsors of subdivision developments as a guide or reference in patterning the protective covenants which are intended to apply to properties in subdivision projects.

... The use of the covenant referred to is purely optional ... In no instance does the Federal Housing Authority specify the manner in which the covenant shall be completed ... Accordingly, then, the use of the covenant in whatever form would seem to be in our opinion the prerogative of persons other than persons administering the operations of the Federal Housing Administration."

FHA TO CONTINUE ITS JIM CROW POLICIES

THE FIGHT which started in these columns some weeks ago against the residential segregation policies of the Federal Housing Administration has been taken up by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A protest was lodged with Stewart McDonald, administrator of the F. H. A., against the so-called protective covenants which prevent the sale of property to Negroes if that property has a guaranteed mortgage of the F. H. A.

Replying through his secretary, Mr. McDonald said in effect he could see nothing wrong with such covenants and that they would continue. His letter reads:

"The purpose of the covenant, of course, is to assure the continuing marketability of properties. The protective covenant set forth in your letter is one of several appearing in our 'Outline of Protective Covenants.' This document is handed to subdividers, landowners, or sponsors of subdivision developments as a guide or reference in patterning the protective covenants which are intended to apply to properties in subdivision projects . . . The use of the covenant referred to is purely optional . . . In no instance does the Federal Housing Authority specify the manner in which the covenant shall be completed . . . Accordingly then, the use of the covenant in whatever form would seem to be in our opinion the prerogative of persons other than persons administering the operations of the Federal Housing Administration."

Mr. McDonald pretends that the use of such a covenant is optional with the builder, or seller of the property. Why then, should the F. H. A., suggest such a covenant? The inference to us is that if some such covenant is not made a part of the contract with the buyer, the F. H. A. will not guarantee the loan.

The whole idea is based on the premise that Negroes destroy real estate values. But records show that real estate in neighborhoods

in which Negroes live sells for as much as or more than the same property when other races occupied these areas, as witness the case of real estate in Harlem or other large centers in which Negroes live. In these centers Negroes not only pay more when they purchase a house but they also pay more rent than those who formerly occupied this property. We were under the impression that the F. H. A., was set up to stimulate better homes for the masses. Negroes are in as dire need of better homes as any other section of the population but except in public housing projects we fail to see how the F. H. A. is benefitting your group. On the other hand, the sponsoring of the "protective covenant" by this government agency is giving official sanction to a policy of residential segregation in Northern sections of the country where formerly such segregation was an unknown practice.

Residential Segregation Case Of Chicago Negroes Heard In Supreme Court

NOV 7 1940
WASHINGTON (AP) — For the first time since 1917, the question of residential segregation was argued in the Supreme Court of the United States, when on last Friday, the famous Chicago case of Hansberry vs. Lee was presented.

For the defendant, Mr. Hansberry, Attorneys Earl B. Dickerson, Loring B. Moore, Truman Gibson, Irvin Mollison and C. Francis Stratford, appeared and with Attorney Dickerson presented the case, apparently scored heavily with the members of the Court.

With the full court in session, Chief Justice Hughes presiding, Mr. Dickerson stood before the bar and masterfully pointed out the facts on which he brought the case before the Supreme Court on an appeal from the verdict of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.

Test Restrictive Covenants
Upholding the decision of the lower courts of the state, the case was before the United States Supreme Court to test the validity of restrictive covenants.

During Mr. Dickerson's argument, he was frequently interrupted by Associate Justices Felix Frankfurter, Hugo Black, McReynolds and even the Chief Justice himself, all of whom sought clarification of points in question.

Growing out of a case where a group of white owners had drawn up an agreement among themselves some years ago to not sell their properties to Negro tenants, the ramifications of the case have been bitterly fought in the Chicago courts up through the highest courts in the State of Illinois.

Outcome Important
Representing the opposition was Attorney McKenzie Shannon, white, son of the famous Chicago attorney, August Shannon.

Should the court render a decision favorable to Attorney Dickerson's client, the effect will be far reaching. However, there is no indication just how far the court will go in this practice of tenant covenants.

Jubilant over the handling of the case, the Chicago lawyers feel that this cause which the Illinois courts settled

on a case known as the Burke-Kleiman case, involving a similar though disputed action, will bring about radical changes and more respect for the constitutional rights of Negroes to own and live in property which they are able to purchase.

Hansberry Case Draws Star Legal Talent

WASHINGTON. (ANP) — Evidence, an interest seldom seen in matters legal, a large group of Washingtonians attended the Supreme Court session on Friday morning to hear the argument in the famous Chicago segregation case, Hansberry vs. Lee.

Rows of colored attendants listened carefully to every word uttered by both the appellees and appellants. In the audience were Attorneys Mehlinger of the department of justice, Robert Ming and Bernard Jefferson of the Howard University Law School, George E. C. Hayes, Professors Sam Dorsey and Ralph Bunche of Howard, and V. D. Johnson, treasurer at the same school.

Supreme Court Is Definite

NOV 15 1940
Overrules Affirmation In Neighborhood Segregation Plan

WASHINGTON, D.C., November 12. — The United States Supreme Court Tuesday returned its findings in the famous Chicago residential segregation case of Hansberry vs. Lee. The land's highest jurists overturned a decision of the Illinois Su-

preme court holding that Negroes could be barred from residence in the old Washington Park subdivision. Justice Stone wrote the unanimous decision.

Denied Rights
The Supreme Court ruled that the Illinois high court erroneously held that previous litigation had settled the question. This action of the state court was held a violation of the constitutional guarantee of due process of law. The court did not, however, specifically state that property holders' agreements to bar colored residents were illegal.

Atty Charles A. Churan, counselor for the property holders in some of the litigation, said the latest decision did not invalidate the no-sale agreements, but required that each case brought in connection with them would have to be fought out on its own merits.

It marked the first time in 28 years that the U. S. Supreme court had heard a residential segregation case and the findings were regarded as of wide significance to Negroes in many large cities of the country.

The Chicago case grew out of a group of white owners entering in an agreement to exclude Negroes from buying property in the district extending from 60th to 63rd Sts., and from Cottage Grove to South Parkway avenues. Expansions of Chicago's colored population beyond the 250,000 mark and their quest for better homes led to a fight to break this barrier.

The compact, alleged to have been signed by nearly 500 property owners, provided that no part of the property should be sold, leased or permitted to be occupied by a person of the Negro race prior to Jan. 11, 1948, or thereafter unless the compact should be abrogated by the owners of 75 per cent of the frontage involved. The agreement was not to be effective unless signed by the owners of 75 per cent of the frontage involved. The agreement was not to be effective unless signed by the owners of 95 per cent of the frontage before Dec. 21, 1928.

Attys. Earl B. Dickerson, Loring B. Moore, Truman Gibson, Irvin Mollis and C. Francis

Stratford, representing Mr. Carl A. Hansberry and his wife, Mrs. Nannie Hansberry, (who were ordered to leave the home which they had purchased), were of the opinion that the action of the Supreme Court gave Negro home seekers a decided weapon with which to fight the practice of tenant covenants.

Anti-Negro Pact Illegal, Court Rules

NOV 14 1940
WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court overruled an agreement Tuesday sanctioned by the Illinois Supreme Court restraining Negroes from living in a sub-division of Chicago's Southside.

The decision, handed down by Justice Stone, was prompted by a plea by Carl A. Hansberry and his wife, Nannie, Negroes, who were ordered by lower courts to leave a home which they had purchased.

The compact, alleged to have been signed by nearly 500 property owners, provided that no part of the property should be sold, leased or permitted to be occupied by a person of the Negro race prior to January 11, 1948, or thereafter unless the compact should be abrogated by the owners of 75 per cent of the frontage involved. The agreement was not to be effective unless signed by the owners of 95 per cent of the frontage before December 21, 1928.

This decision will undoubtedly have great affect upon other housing compacts in all parts of the country.

Hansberry Decision

NOV 24 1940
THE recent United States Supreme Court decision in the Hansberry case, which declared invalid the restrictive covenants in the area bounded by 60th and 63rd streets, South Parkway and Cottage Grove, was a victory for Negroes. We may add, however, it was a limited victory. Limited to that area in question. It did not concern itself with the sociological and economic problem underlying the un-American and undemocratic principles upon which restrictive covenants, based on race and color, are founded. It did not concern itself with the problem that greedy landlords may bleed members of a certain racial group by the erection of a "Hindenburg line" around their restricted ghetto and thus, by so doing, make them the object of economic oppression and the victims of disease, vice and crime.

The decision did clarify a very important rule of law with respect to class suits of which litigation involving restrictive covenants is a part. The Illinois Appellate and Supreme Courts would not concern themselves with the fact that less than 95 per cent, as specified in the restrictive agreement, of the owners had signed. The recent decision said those courts should have concerned themselves with that question for that was the main part of the case and the point upon which the reversal of the Illinois Supreme Court hinged.

The decision will give Negroes a breathing spell in that they will be able to spread out into the area in question 10,000 strong. The decision will act as a strong and potent moral factor to prevent further suits in other restricted areas and to dissuade narrow minded whites from creating lily-white neighborhoods that bar Negroes from buying or renting. It will be a great force in influencing the passage of a bill in the state legislature to outlaw such agreements.

The Chicago Bee is proud of the great fight that the lawyers made and feel that their efforts will, not in the far distant future, result in the outlawing of restrictive covenants based on the color of a man's face or his physiognomy throughout the nation.

Hansberry Decree Opens 500 New Homes To Race

NOV 23 1940 By ENOC P. WATERS Jr.
See Other STORIES Page 9

The iron band of restrictive covenants which has checked the eastward movement of the Race on Chicago's South side was pierced at one point by a decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court Tuesday.

The ruling upheld the contention of Carl Hansberry, prominent South side realtor, and others that the property owners agreements barring Negroes from residing in an area bounded by Sixtieth and Sixty-third streets, South Parkway and Cottage Grove avenue, are non-existent. The decision makes available to Negroes approximately 500 additional parcels of property.

State Court Overruled

In its action, the national tribunal overruled the Illinois supreme court which had sustained the restrictive covenants. The decision, according to Atty. Earl B. Dickerson, second ward alderman, who represented Hansberry before the federal body, is monumental and has historic significance.

The original suit, instituted in June 1937 was brought by Anna M. Lee, Edward L. Govanus, Esther Govanus, Louise G. Anderson and Kathryn Luttrell against Hansberry and his wife, Nannie, who had purchased property at 6140 Rhodes avenue as a home. Previously they had been forced to vacate a property at 549 E. Sixtieth street which was protected by a restrictive covenant.

Named with the Hansberrys as defendants were Harry Pace, and the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company of which he is president; Israel Katz, Jay B. Crook, and James J. Burke.

Five Lawyers In Case

In the suit, Hansberry and the others were charged with conspiracy to violate a property owners agreement restricting the transfer of property within the area to whites only.

A formidable array of attorneys, representing some of the keenest legal minds of the Race, were assembled to defend the case.

They were Attys. C. Francis

Stradford, Truman K. Gibson Jr., Loring B. Moore, Irving C. Mollison and Alderman Dickerson who pleaded the case before both the state and federal supreme courts.

In their defense of the suit, they contended that the agreement was not binding because it failed to fulfill its own requirement that it become effective when signed by 95 per cent of the property holders in the area. They declared that only 54 per cent of the owners had signed the agreement.

Cites Burke vs. Kleiman Case

Realizing the weakness of their position, the plaintiffs shifted ground and cited a decision handed down by Judge Robert Gentsel the validity of the covenant in the Burke vs. Kleiman case which involved a piece of property at 417 East Sir-

tieth street. In answer, attorneys representing Hansberry and others, held that the decision of Judge Gentsel had no effect upon subsequent litigation involving other property in the area, but was applicable only to the case under consideration at the time the decision was handed down.

The defendants, however, failed to win substantiation of his contention in subsequent hearings before the circuit court and the state supreme court.

Decision Upholds Defense

In its decision, the United States Supreme Court, upheld the arguments of the defendants by declaring that each suit brought against Negroes who move into restricted areas must be decided on its own merits and that decisions handed down in previous litigation, such as the Burke-Kleiman decree in this instance, cannot be cited as an authority.

Little or no opposition to Negroes moving into the area is expected in view of the prohibitive expense in protecting the agreement which it is doubtful can be upheld in a court of law.

Significance of the decision can best be understood, according to the defense attorneys when it is understood what would have been the result had the Supreme Court ruled

differently.

Tells Significance

Had the Burke vs. Kleiman, decision been recognized as binding in this and other similar suits, it would have "been quite easy for so called property owners improvement associations all over the city and elsewhere to bring and file fraudulent and collusive suits, obtain decrees and judgments by stipulation and agreement as was done in the Burke vs. Kleiman case and then four or five years later, after Negroes had commenced to buy property in the neighborhood, come along and plead that the question of the execution and validity of the covenant was res judicata—that is already decided and incontestable."

Continuing they pointed out that "colored people by this decision have escaped the awful fate of having the courts make judicial legislation for an entire neighborhood by the intricate, complicated and little understood device of res judicata behind which any partial judge may hide with the feeling by Judge Robert Gentsel the validity of the covenant in the Burke vs. Kleiman case which involved a piece of property at 417 East Sir-

tieth street. In answer, attorneys representing Hansberry and others, held that the decision of Judge Gentsel had no effect upon subsequent litigation involving other property in the area, but was applicable only to the case under consideration at the time the decision was handed down.

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The theme of the program was "The Significance of the Hansberry Decision", and concerned itself with clarifying for the general public the importance to Negroes in Chicago in their fight for better housing as well as the Negroes and other minority groups throughout the country.

Dickerson stated that inasmuch as this case was the first time that Negro attorneys from Chicago had argued a case before the United States Supreme Court the victory in the Hansberry Case had a double significance.

Must Assume Responsibility

The opening of the new community to Negroes offers a challenge to Chicago Negroes, he pointed out. The Negroes must keep up the standard set by the white people who moved out of the area. That is a responsibility which is part and parcel of our citizenship duties, Dickerson declared.

"As we demand our rights we must assume our responsibilities as American citizens. Are you willing to pay the price for democracy?" he concluded.

Attorney Moore Speaks

Loring B. Moore, asst. Illinois attorney general, who was one of the two N. A. A. C. P. counsel in the Hansberry case, spoke on "The Sequence of Litigation in the Hansberry Case."

He outlined the steps taken in the restrictive covenant case beginning with litigation in the Circuit Court of Cook county when the case was tossed about from judge to judge "like a hot potato" through the Appellate and Supreme courts of Illinois and the United States Supreme Court.

He referred to the statement of Judge Michael Feinberg whose celebrated remark, "I would not live where I am not wanted" brought a storm of protest from Chicago Negroes. Moore related the large amount of money and effort that the local Branch of the NAACP had expended in fighting the case. He and Attorney Irvin Mollison represented the NAACP.

New Recognition of Individual Rights

Atty. Truman K. Gibson, Jr., who was introduced by Enoch P. Waters, Jr., master of ceremonies, as the youngest lawyer in the case, stated that the Supreme court gave expression to a new recognition of rights that the government owes to individual citizens.

"There has been a revolution in the idea of individual rights that the United States Supreme court has incorporated in its most recent decisions where the rights

of Negroes were involved," Attorney Gibson declared.

Cause, Effect and Remedy

Carl Hansberry, who was the defendant in the case that bears his name, pointed out the causes of the New York Public Library effects and remedies. He said that "if the principle of restrictive covenants is to be ultimately upheld, persons of a particular race or religious group could, in time, be barred from whole cities, towns and even cities . . ."

He said we must fight every semblance of segregation whether it appears in the acts of the individuals, in the newspapers or on the movie screens.

Messages Read

Some of the many telegrams and letters received by the City-Wide Forum from out-of-town leaders were read at the meeting by Atty. Ulysses S. Keys, president of the organization. Among the messages received was a telegram from Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg collection of the New York Public Library which read as follows: "Congratulations to Chicago for the restrictive covenant victory and to the City-Wide Forum for dramatizing its historical significance."

"We all know this is only the beginning of the larger fight against all the Black Ghetto symbolizes. New York expects a great deal from Chicago. We expect Chicago to continue to shoulder its share of the struggle—the struggle to make these two, our greatest cities, shining examples that men can, when they are determined to, live together with equality, peace and happiness for all."

Dean George A. Parker of the Terrel Law School, Washington, D. C., sent the following telegram: "We salute and congratulate all responsible for the Hansberry decision. Eternal vigilance is yet the price of liberty."

Lawson Lauds Presentation

Attorney Belford V. Lawson, Jr., distinguished Washington lawyer, sent the following message: "I am sure the Forum will be interested to know . . . that the lawyers really went to town before the Supreme court. Not only did they know their case but they straightened the justices out on the law generally."

"I can honestly say to you that their argument was one of the finest I have ever heard. And being here in Washington I hear arguments before the Supreme court all the time. Chicago and the Negro have reason to be proud of Dickerson, Stradford, Moore,

Attorney Hope R. Stevens, by the outstanding champions at Provident hospital, gave a presentation of the New York City whom you honor today. Only by an act of appreciation and gratitude were Negro Congress said in a telegram, atmosphere of continuing peace delivered by representatives from "The Manhattan council . . . can democracy be won for Black various organizations."

pays homage to the brilliant vic-America. Dr. Hilda Bolden of Philadelphia scored by the Negro citizens of America in the Hansberry case phia, who is a Rosenwald fellow

HANSBERRY VICTORY MAY OPEN HOMES

DEC 1-1940

By RUTH D'WARD

DEC 1 1940

Trace Hansberry Case In Chronological Order

NOV 23 1940

A chronological history of the Hansberry case in which the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision Tuesday, Nov. 12, follows:

In October, 1936, Carl A. and N. L. Hansberry moved to 549 East 60th street, a building within the restrictive covenant area of the Washington Park addition.

On October 10, 1936, R. M. O'Brien, receiver of the building, entered a suit to dispossess the Hansberrys on the ground that the restrictive covenant prohibited occupancy of the property by colored people.

From October 30, 1936, to November 15, 1936, the case was heard before Judge Burke in the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois.

On or about November 15, 1936, O'Brien amended the bill in which he charged Hansberry's lease was void, inasmuch as it was made for a term longer than his (O'Brien's) receivership. The court sustained the possession, and the case was appealed to the Appellate court of the First District of Illinois in December, 1936.

On April 20, 1937, the Appellate court of the First District sustained the Superior court's decision.

Faced with the order to vacate on May 25, 1937, the Hansberrys purchased the property at 6140 Rhodes avenue, moving from 549 East 60th street to the new address on May 27, 1937.

On or about June 3, 1937, Anna Lee et als, filed suit for an injunction against the Hansberrys' occupancy and asked that they be restrained from renting other apartments in the same building to colored people. And they further asked that the rents be impounded and for other remedies.

On July 3, 1937, a temporary injunction was issued by Judge Michael Feinberg in which he granted all of the reliefs asked for by Anna Lee, et als, and stated: "I don't go where I am not wanted," and further found that the defendants had

no interest in the property despite the fact the defendants had title by warranty deed to same.

The temporary injunction was appealed to the Appellate court and in October, 1937, the Appellate court upheld Feinberg's ruling and the temporary injunction was allowed to stand.

Under threats of being dispossessed under the injunction, the Hansberrys vacated the premises in June of 1938. The case came to trial on its merits on April 15, 1938, in the Circuit court of Cook County, before Judge Bristol, and was known as Case No. 36c-6804. The trial lasted about ten (10) days.

Judge Bristol reserved his ruling until in the late summer of 1938. He, on that date, decided that the covenant had never existed because the pre-requisite of its existence was that it required ninety-five per cent of the frontage in the restricted area and that the defendants had shown that not more than fifty-four per cent of frontage was signed up.

Judge Bristol further ruled that the plaintiff's contention that the Principle of Res Judicata be applied because of the decision in the Burke v. Kleiman case should be considered in the light of the defendant's conclusive evidence showing that the Burke v. Kleiman case was a fraudulent lawsuit.

In his ruling he further stated that "it did not matter which way the case was decided because either side would carry it to the higher court" and ordered judgment in favor of the plaintiffs. Two weeks later the plaintiff drew a more formal decree in which they omitted the facts above, but dealt only with the results to be obtained under a favorable decision.

That formal decree provided that all features of the temporary injunction should be made permanent, and further found that the Hansberrys had no interest in the property; and that a master in chancery be directed and empowered to convey by master deed, the property without consideration for the Hansberrys, to the last named white person in the chain of title.

Notices and motions of appeal were duly and properly filed, and in 1939 the case was properly filed in the Illinois Supreme Court.

In December, 1939, the Illinois Supreme court affirmed the decision of the Circuit court in a 7 to 5 ruling.

Petitions for rehearing in the Illinois Supreme Court were duly filed and dismissed as a routine.

Early in 1940 petitions for the hearing were filed in the U. S. Supreme court, and several months later the U. S. Supreme court granted the defendants, petition to review the case.

On October 24 and 25, 1940 the case was argued in the U. S. Supreme court.

On November 12, 1940, the decision was handed down, in which the U. S. Supreme court reversed the Illinois Supreme court ruling, on the position it took in the matter of res judicata.

The defendants in the case were: Carl A. Hansberry and N. L. Hansberry, Harry H. Pace, Joseph Burke, Isadore Katz, the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company.

The attorneys in the case were as follows: C. Francis Stradford for The Hansberrys; Earl B. Dickerson for Harry H. Pace; Truman K. Gibson for Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company; Loring B. Moore for Joseph D. Burke; Irving C. Mollison for Isadore Katz.

One More for the Supreme Court

NOV 23 1940

The trouble with most community proposals to exclude colored people from residential areas in cities is that 100 per cent of the owners cannot be persuaded to agree to them.

As long as one objects and sells or rents his home to any person, regardless of race, the others cannot make segregation legally air-tight.

Such a situation obtains in Chicago, where lily-whites sought to tie up \$10,000,000 worth of property in twenty-six blocks by means of an agreement not ever to sell or rent to colored people. The agreement, it was said, should go into effect if and when 95 per cent of the 500 white owners signed it.

Out of this grew a dispute as to how many actually signed up. It was finally determined that only 54 per cent of the white home owners actually signed the agreement.

Despite this poor showing, the lily-whites sought to enforce the agreement, anyhow. Last week the Supreme Court said "No"; that those who didn't sign couldn't be bound by those who did. So another residential segregation case blows up.

It's just as well that it comes this way as any other. Real estate contracts restricting ownership of property to certain races forever are but scraps of paper in growing communities.

A "desirable" residential area today is not so desirable twenty years from now; and a property-owner with a vacant house on his hands is frequently more concerned about the color of his rent money than with the color of the tenant.

Supreme Court Rules Resident Ban Violates Negroes' Rights

NOV 17 1940

Of far-reaching importance to minority groups, the Negro in particular, was the recent United States Supreme Court ruling which voided the Illinois Supreme Court holding that Negroes were barred from residence in the old Washington Park subdivision.

The high court ruling which reversed the state court decision which held that territory extending from 60th to 63rd streets, and from Cottage Grove to South Parkway could be closed to Negroes, is regarded as a signal victory in the fight to outlaw residential barriers.

See Removal of Bars

It means, observers pointed out this week, the ultimate breaking down of restrictive covenants, and makes possible the subsequent introduction of Negroes into areas heretofore denied them in violation of the rights under the 14th amendment.

Chicago Bee
Its importance is seen in the fact that no longer can unscrupulous property owners and real estate people get together and conclusively agree that a restrictive covenant is binding upon the person who signed it.

Nor can judgment rendered in one suit, involving one piece of property in a restrictive agreement, bind all other properties and parties in all other agreements.

Chicago
The case, widely known as the Lee vs Hansberry restrictive covenant suit, has been fought in city, state and finally the national court over a period of three years. It broke into nation-wide prominence in 1937 when Carl Hansberry, prominent Chicago business man, purchased a home at 6140 Rhodes avenue.

Immediately Anna M. Lee, white, and the Woodlawn Property Owners association protested the sale of property to Hansberry as violation of a restrictive covenant pact of 1927, which barred Negroes from living in or owning property in the area involved.

The case was taken to the Circuit Court where a charge of conspiracy against Hansberry, the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company, its president, Harry Pace, Joseph J. Burke and Israel Katz, white property owners, was upheld.

The Circuit Court ruling, handed down by Judge George W. Bristow, enjoined Hansberry from continuing to live in the premises he had purchased and the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company from making loans to persons seeking to purchase property in the so-called restrictive area.

The United States Supreme Court victory is being attributed to the astute handling of the case by Attys. Earl B. Dickerson, alderman of Chicago's 2nd Ward; Loring B. Moore, asst. atty. general of Illinois; Truman K. Gibson, Jr., Irving Mollison and C. Francis Stratford.

First Case of Kind in 23 Years

Their appearance in the nation's highest tribunal October 27 marked the first time since 1917 that the question of residential segregation had been argued before that court.

Although the United States Supreme court did not rule on the validity of property holders' agreements barring Negroes from living in areas bounded by them, it was considered highly significant that its decision held that such agreements were in violation of the constitutional guaranty of due process of law, under the 14th amendment.

From its decision, therefore, is expected ultimate abolishing of such residential barriers, and the protection of the rights of all men, the most important of which is the right to live where they please.

Public Interest Comes First

NOV 22 1940

For a while the sacredness of contracts was uppermost in the mind of the Supreme court. Unlawful—or what some of us thought unlawful—covenants made to make race and color a bar to property ownership were approved by the high court though they clearly moved in a reverse direction from the way of the Constitution. Now the court takes the other view in a case arising in Chicago, where the usual type of restriction was attempted in order to keep Negroes out of certain neighborhoods.

Chicago City
The law being made clear and the right of the matter established, it still remains for the public to be educated up to willing compliance with the new interpretation. The fact is that neighborhoods are not entered by the type of Negro against whom these covenants are made. Undesirables do not buy homes, nor do others buy in better neighborhoods in order to rent to undesirables. For every case where a Negro by his own effort has come to be the occupant of a house in a white neighborhood that does not want him, there have been a dozen where white owners set out to spite the others by bringing in the unwanted.

Furthermore there could not be a transfer of a house to a Negro except the white owner sold it. Clearly retaining the character of a neighborhood depends upon those whites conforming who do not hold with the majority, not for suppressing Negroes who seek better housing.

The public's good should be the sole objective of the Supreme court. Not being privileged to make laws to that end, it should strive the harder to interpret such laws as come before it in the public interest. It is highly comforting to find the court doing that more and more with these cases where everybody

knows—and sometimes it is even admitted—that the defendants are anti-democratic. Every law, every contract that creates a special status based upon race and color or religion is unAmerican and should be declared unconstitutional.

WINDOWS IN HOME OF MINISTER ARE BROKEN

Courier
CHICAGO, July 11 (ANP)—Win-
dows in the homes of Rev. Joseph
A. Williams, pastor of the Progres-
sive Community Church, and of A.
L. Foster, executive secretary, Chi-
cago Urban League, were smashed
early Thursday morning under
mysterious circumstances. The ac-
tion is thought to have been the
outcome of a campaign being
launched by the Urban League
against gambling and vice in the
community. The identity of the
hoodlums responsible for the act
have not yet been determined by
police.

Threats have been received for
some time by the Urban League
Community Center, headquarters
for the Model Community Council.

Picket Line Takes Up Fight Against

Landlord's Ouster Of Race Tenants

DETROIT — The attempt
of the white landlord of an
apartment house at 3437

John R street to eject Race
tenants and replace them
with whites has drawn the atten-
tion of residents and a fight is on
to block what the citizens call dra-
matic racial discrimination, and an
attempt to keep the Negroes within
a prescribed area.

The attempt of the landlord to
eject the tenants followed the pre-
sentation to him of a petition signed
by white neighbors protesting the
occupancy of the apartments by
Negroes. The whites later staged
demonstrations in front of the
building, hurling missiles through
the windows.

The action of the whites to have
the tenants ejected caused a group
of citizens led by the United Ten-
ants association, to picket the build-
ing with signs, calling attention to
the "Un-American Activities in this
Building," and that "Negroes Must
Have Property Rights."

The pickets were stationed in
front of the building by Louis R.
Taylor, president of the association,
and marched up and down before
the apartment house. This action
provoked the whites living in the
adjacent building and a call was
sent in for police.

The police, after questioning the
pickets, admitted that they had a
right to picket the building, but
advised them to move away. This
the pickets refused to do, and the
line continued until the following
day.

The trouble started when the
white landlord, realizing that he
could get more money for his apart-
ments by renting them to members
of the Race, cancelled all contracts
with whites last month and put out
rent signs for colored. Two families
moved in immediately.

The coming of the Race families
in the neighborhood, located on the

fringe of the large East side black
belt, provoked a storm of protests
from the whites living in the com-
munity. The landlord was peti-
tioned by the whites to eject the
tenants immediately.

Following the advice of his white
neighbors, the landlord immediately
ordered all to vacate, informed the
Race caretaker that her services
would no longer be required, and
put out signs for white tenants.

WHITE OWNERS FIGHT

Iowa September
Chicago.—Aid to Chicago's South-
side colored residents who long have
fought for abolishment of the re-
strictive "covenant" in real estate
deeds came from an unexpected source
last week when it was learned that
the Small Property Owners Associat-
ed, Inc., a white neighborhood or-
ganization, has been formed to elimi-
nate the "Crown" restriction from
transfers and sales of property in
the West Woodlawn district.

Supreme Court Overrules Residence Jim Crow

NOV 16 1940
A ruling of the Illinois Supreme
Court which upheld on technical
legal grounds an agreement by
which white residents of a sub-
division on the South Side of Chi-
cago attempted to bar Negroes
from living there was unanimously
overruled by the United States Su-
preme Court on Tuesday.

Washington
The high tribunal's opinion was
written by Associate Justice Stone.
The case under consideration was
that of Carl A. Hansberry, attor-
ney, and his wife, Nannie. The
Supreme Court of Illinois upheld
the decision of the lower court on
the ground that such a covenant
was settled in a previous case and
the issue could not be contested in
another proceeding.

Justice Stone ruled that the ear-
lier proceeding did not control the
Hansberry case.

Illinois
Mr. and Mrs. Hansberry plead-
ed that the Illinois court rulings
deprived them of due process of
law, guaranteed under the Four-
teenth Amendment, as they were
not parties to the first case. While
Justice Stone's opinion carried no
specific order, it appeared likely
that the question will be reopened
in the Illinois courts.

Washington
The covenant was first challen-
ged after lower courts ordered
colored persons to leave a home
they had purchased and enjoined a
property owner from disposing of
a residence to a colored purchaser.

The compact, alleged to have
been signed by nearly 500 white
property owners, provided that no
part of the property should be
sold, leased or permitted to be oc-
cupied by a Negro prior to Jan-
uary 11, 1948, or thereafter, un-
less the covenant should be ab-
rogated by the owners of 75 per
cent of the frontage involved.

The agreement was not to be ef-

fect unless signed by the owners
of 95 per cent of the frontage be-
fore December 21, 1928.

N.A.A.C.P. Attorneys Aid

St. C.
Attorneys representing Mrs.
Hansberry when arguments were
made before the U. S. Supreme
Court on October 25, were: Earl
B. Dickerson, Chicago alderman;
Lauren B. Moore, assistant dis-
trict attorney of Chicago; Truman
Gibson, Irvin Millison, and C.
Francis Strafford.

Attorneys for the National As-
sociation for the Advancement of
Colored People have acted as ad-
visers since the beginning of the
case.

NEGROES HAVE SUPPORT OF CHICAGO WHITES IN EFFORT TO WIPE OUT JIM-CROWISM

White Owners Want Freedom to Sell Houses to Anyone They Wish --- Tired of Rule Eliminating Negro Buyer

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Aid to Chicago's Southside colored residents who long have fought for abolishment of the "restrictive covenant" in real estate deeds came from an unexpected source this week when it was learned that the Small Property Owners' Association, Inc., a white neighborhood organization, has been formed to eliminate the Jim Crow restriction from transfers and sales of property in the West Woodlawn district.

Territory involved is the old Washington Park race track district, 61st to 63rd streets South, and from South Parkway to Cottage Grove avenues. Here, for the past generation, through efforts of the Woodlawn Property Owners' League and other Negro-baiting agencies, a provision has been inserted in all deeds, making it unlawful for the owner to lease, sell or transfer title to the property to Negroes.

Explaining the aim and concern of the white owners in the situation, the Woodlawn Mirror, white community paper, said last week:

"Steadily mounting apartment vacancies, disastrous reduction in rental incomes, alarming scarcity of further desirable white tenancy, accompanied by the impending peril of additional cancellation of their remaining real estate valuations and the inevitable destruction of still existing property equities—have served to arouse widespread resentment against the restrictive obligations . . ."

The association has, "within the past week, announced a program of exhaustive court action in seeking immediate relief from the allegedly drastically injurious restrictions of the covenant."

A circular letter sent to "dear neighbors" of the district by Small Property Owners' Associated.

White Owners Fight Restrictive Covenant

SEP 1 1 1940
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The Association has, "within the past week announced a program of exhaustive court action in seeking immediate relief from the allegedly drastically injurious restrictions of the covenant."

A circular letter sent to "dear neighbors" of the district by Small Property Owners Associated, Inc., says, in part:

This present hazardous situation must no longer be permitted to remain the matter of 'blind loyalty' to a repeatedly proven defective and vainly inevitable losing cause. We have far too long refrained from out-spokenly facing a steadily increasing investment peril that

demands prompt correction or the sacrifice of our remaining property holdings. This long impending threat of total destruction of our still existing equities has reached the undisputable stage of little less than mere likelihood.

The membership of the recently incorporated Small Property Owners Associated, which offers, your neighbors, serve without any salary compensation, is composed entirely by prominent White property holders located, within the Washington Park sub-division and was instituted for the purpose of legally petitioning, by exhaustive court procedure, relief from the flaring inequity of this existing 'restrictive agreement' upon the undeniable grounds of repeatedly proven abandonment, impracticality to further enforce, public policy and to reassure our members the restoration of their inherent American right to again freely exercise, within their discretion, adequate safe-guards toward the vital protection of their financial investments herein.

The result of a recent survey conducted by the official representatives of this Association embracing that section comprising South Parkway, Vernon and Eberhart Avenues—disclosed approximately eight hundred specific violations as against only 600 remaining intact white occupancies. That with further many expressed avowals of imminent intent, through necessity, to negotiate additional colored tenancy, constitute an outlook upon a situation that few injuries might logically be expected to ignore upon the basis of expediency and the unavoidable self-preservation.

HOME OWNERS OUSTED BY WHITE LAWYER

Christopher C. Rogers and his wife Ellen, who have resided at 6154 Ada street for the past 20 years, lost their home this week when the Home Builders foreclosed on them.

Twelve years ago the Rogers

were persuaded to invest \$1,000 in bonds in the Home Builders, and to deed their home to the Home Builders on the promise that a new home would be built for them. Although the home was built the property was not deeded back to the Rogers and a mortgage was placed on the building to pay the cost of construction. When the Rogers were unable to pay the mortgage the Home Builders foreclosed on them.

When the property finally went on sale, it was purchased by an alleged speculator represented by Attorney Bernard Allen Fried. Attempts to evict the Rogers failed after Judge Lupe ruled that they could not be dispossessed as long as they could pay rent. Recently, however, Judge Lupe went away on his vacation, and Judge Williams, who took his place, ordered them to vacate.

It is charged by Attorney A. M. Burroughs that Atty. Fried promised to sell the Rogers back their building provided they would pay the down payment within ten days. Failure to produce the down payment within the time limit met with Attorney Fried's refusal to extend the time.

It was pointed out that Attorney Fried is the same lawyer who represented Rev. Clarence Cobb in his suit against a local newspaper.

U. S. COURT KILLS A RULING BARRING NEGRO RESIDENTS

The United States Supreme court yesterday overturned a ruling of the Illinois Supreme court holding that Negroes were barred from residence in the old Washington Park subdivision. The territory involved extends from 60th to 63d streets and from Cottage Grove to South Park avenues.

Altho the United States Supreme court did not specifically state that property holders' agreements to bar Negro residents were illegal, it ruled that the Illinois high court erroneously held that previous litigation had settled the question. This action of the state court was held a violation of the constitutional guarantee of due process of law.

Attorney Charles A. Churan, who represented the property holders in some of the earlier litigation, said the latest decision did not invalidate the no-sale agreements, but required that each case brought up in connection with them would have to be fought out on its own merits.

G a r y Residents Protest Housing Project Jim Crow

NEGRO NEWS
GARY, Ind. (ANP) - Leading citizens of Gary, incensed over the design and accommodations offered at the new Delaney Housing project and the refusal of the all-white Gary Housing authority to make the changes asked by the United States Housing authority to make the appropriated funds for this purpose won their first point last week when a Negro was appointed manager.

However, colored citizens plan to boycott the low cost homes, named after the late Rev. Frank S. Delaney, founder of Stewart house, unless the local authorities change their attitude and transform the units into homes instead of "levee camp buildings" as they are now described. The project is popularly called "Shanty Town." Several mass meetings have been held and many white citizens are siding in the fight.

The new manager is William Lane, who has been an athletic coach and teacher in the Gary school system for 20 years. A white man was originally scheduled for the post, but when protests mounted, the local housing authority decided to employ a Negro but give him the title of "custodian" instead of manager. When this brought in even greater protests, Mr. Lane was appointed.

After the federal government made known its intentions to loan more than \$2,000,000 for the construction of low rent houses here, Negroes again began inquiring and insisting upon due and proper recognition inasmuch as it was widely publicized that the Negro project would be the first constructed under the supervision of USHA. Not until the project was under way and more than half completed did the local citizens know of the type of construction of the buildings for their group.

When it was learned that the buildings, with their flat tops and single stories, were taking on the appearance of saw mill or levee camps, a protest movement was launched. An appeal was made to the local housing authority requesting that the buildings be changed in de-

sign and that more architectural beauty be added so that they would not be obnoxious to the public eye. The Delaney project is located across from Roosevelt High School, and on one of the most important boulevards of the city. It is close to some of the city's leading Negro homes.

INDIANA

SKS \$55,770 FOR STONING OF THEIR HOME

The City of Covington, Ky., and 11 Disapproval had been registered individuals were named defendants in the previous day after the McIntoshes a \$55,770.16 damage suit filed yester- and their 11 children moved into the day in Federal District Court at house. The family had moved into the Covington as an outgrowth of the white neighborhood after their home stoning and invasion of a Negro's in a Negro section had been acquired home at 21 Byrd Street, Covington, by the government as part of the site by a band of white persons last for a Negro housing project. — En-
August. *2, 9, 10*

Plaintiffs in the action were Andrew McIntosh, Negro, 502 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, and his wife, Leara McIntosh, who contracted to purchase the house August 26, moving into it immediately. The house was stoned and broken into August 29 in the absence of the McIntoshes.

Defendants from which the McIntoshes seek to collect an aggregate of \$55,770.61, in addition to a reasonable sum for attorneys' fees, are the City of Covington, Alvin Dr. Wright, Herman Baker, Jr., Charles Torline Clifford Johnson, Mrs. Clifford Johnson, John Helkenfeld, Mrs. Helen Smith, John Duncan, Sr., John Kenney, Benjamin Bennett, Sr., and Mary Bennett.

The complaint of the McIntoshes charged that a mob stoned the Byrd Street residence, broke doors, entered the house without authority, and destroyed furniture. They contend also that the City of Covington did not provide adequate police protection and other protection during the assault upon the house.

Because the plaintiffs were deprived, according to their complaint, of their civil, legal, and constitutional rights, the McIntoshes demand \$25,000 as compensatory damages and a similar sum as punitive damages. In addition, they demand \$3,270.61 for damages to furniture and \$2,500 damage to real estate, as well as an allowance for attorney's fees. The suit was filed by Charles Hyman and Philip Schiff, Newport and Cincinnati attorneys.

At the time of the disturbance, police estimated that 3,000 persons visited the scene, the crowd at any one time being limited to 300. "Considerable damage" was reported.

Police said most of the rocks were thrown at the McIntosh home by 'teen-age boys. One boy was treated at a hospital for a head wound received when he was struck with a stone.

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CRACK IN THE WALL

NOV 23 1940

Distinguished Negro lawyers have won the first round in one of the most significant actions to come before the courts since the Louisville Segregation Case.

In Chicago, Attorneys C. Francis Stradford, Earl B. Dickerson, Truman K. Gibson, Loring B. Moore and Irving C. Mollison, acting in concert for various clients, have gained an unanimous opinion from the United States Supreme Court upsetting a residential covenant barring Negroes from a certain area. It seems to have been the brief presented in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hansberry, represented by Attorney Stradford, which swung the court. *Courier*

Thus, Negro legal brains have breached the wall erected around Negroes which has operated to establish black ghettos, like prisons, in almost every large center from the Atlantic to the Pacific. *Pittsburgh*

This has meant systematic robbery of Negro tenants and homeowners, dangerous congestion, and slum conditions which have been responsible for the high sickness, delinquency, crime and death rate among us. *Pa.*

Through the restrictive covenant, white property owners have been able to thumb their noses at the Supreme Court's decision against residential segregation. White realtors have everywhere aided in the conspiracy.

If these brilliant Chicago lawyers can widen the breach in this vicious wall of restrictive covenants, it will free Negroes everywhere from the perils of residential segregation.

That will be a tremendous step forward.

N.A.A.C.P. Scores
Age
Jim Crow Practices
8-3-40
Of Housing Authority
New York, N.Y.

The N.A.A.C.P., in a letter to Stewart McDonald, Administrator of the Federal Housing Administration, condemned the policy of the Federal Housing Administration in Dover, Mass., in demanding that so-called "protective covenants" be placed on record in a real estate development scheme. The covenant proposed by the F.H.A. is that:

"No person of any race other than the — shall use or occupy any building or any lot, except that this covenant shall not prevent occupancy by domestic servants of a different race domiciled with an owner or tenant."

"This type of racial discrimination and segregation," the N.A.A.C.P. letter stated, "is not only unreasonable and unjust but is also unlawful. The use of federal funds for the establishment of segregation in violation of the spirit of the United States Constitution is not only unreasonable to the Negro applicants in Dover, Mass., and white applicants, who are likewise discriminated against but is a direct insult to the entire Negro population of this country, which insult can be attributed directly to the Federal Housing Administration, a federal agency."

The N.A.A.C.P. charged further that the failure of the administrator of F.H.A. to take a firm stand in the jim crow practices exposed by the N.A.A.C.P. in F.H.A. units in Jamaica, Long Island, and other places has led to the spread of these policies of segregation to other states.

The N.A.A.C.P. not only requested the discontinuance of the policy in Dover, Mass., but also that "the Federal Housing Administration in Washington take a firm stand and issue specific instructions to all local F.H.A. units that there shall be no discrimination or segregation either spoken or approved by the Federal Housing Administration."

Klan Forces Man, Wife from Home

3-16-40
Baltimore
DETROIT — The burning of a ten-foot cross within fifty feet of a home recently purchased by a colored couple, caused them to leave the house under police protection Sunday night when approximately 500 whites gathered in front and boomed.

The cross was placed in front of the house at 1521 Muir Street, recently purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Davis. The couple moved into the house last Thursday.

The crowd began to gather around six p.m. Sunday reaching its peak at eight. Finally the police escorted the couple out the back door of the house, after which the demonstrators dispersed.

Windows Shattered

Windows in the basement and the first floor were shattered by stones thrown by leaders and boys who used sling shots. There were a large number of women in the crowd.

One of the residents said that a unit of the Ku Klux Klan is very active in Ferndale, where the house is located, just across the Eight Mile Road from Detroit. The unit, the man said, had approximately 300 members who had moved from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia.

Black Legion Recalled

During the upheaval and exposure of Black Legion activities four years ago, a large number of members were found to be residents of Ferndale and the surrounding vicinity.

The residents of the neighborhood who were among the demonstrators said that they planned to attend a meeting of the Ferndale City Commission Monday night to urge the commission to enact legislation on realty restrictions.

some of the hoodlums had threatened "to go in there and throw them out."

The house was purchased by Davis and his wife Carrie purchased the home, a block north of the Eight Mile Road and almost a block north of Eight Mile Road the extreme eastern city limits of the city limits of the northside of Ferndale, suburb of Detroit, several weeks ago and moved in last Thursday. Earlier in the week another race family had purchased a home close by, but across the Detroit line. The family cancelled the purchase without moving in, it was known there was any resentment against him.

Davis, according to Ferndale police, said he would not have moved into the house if he had known there was any resentment against him.

Another Cancels

Earlier last week, another colored family purchased a home in the neighborhood, but located across Eight Mile Road in Detroit, but later cancelled the purchase. The neighborhood is occupied by a middle class of whites, most of whom have come from other sections of the country to seek employment in the automobile plants of Detroit.

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Ferndale, just north of Detroit was one of the hot beds of the Black Legion which was broken up several years ago. The Ku Klux Klan is known to be definitely active in the community now. Windows in the basement and on the first floor were shattered by stones from leaders in the crowd.

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ing when the whites began a canvass of the neighborhood with a petition demanding the removal. After the petition had been signed by several thousand whites, it was presented to Stolman.

Louis R. Taylor, president of the United Tenants association, following an investigation of the disturbance, made several efforts to confer with Stolman, but to no avail. However, Taylor declared that his organization would wage a determined fight to keep the three families in the apartment if they were willing to remain.

It was a little over a month ago that Stolman decided to rent the apartments to colored. He placed signs in the windows after requesting his white tenants to move. Within a short period of time the whites had moved and three colored families had occupied apartments in the building.

Shortly after the third family had moved into the apartment, white neighbors began demonstrations. Bricks were tossed through the windows of the building, and while none of the occupants of the building were threatened, whites continued to gather in front of the building in a belligerent manner,

COUPLE DRIVEN FROM HOME BY WHITE ROWDIES AFTER PETITION

Defender 8-17-40
Chicago, Ill.
**Hint Klan Activity As
Mob Stones Tenants**

3-16-40
From Area

DETROIT, March 15—A man and his wife were driven from their home Sunday evening when approximately 500 white hoodlums staged a demonstration in front of the couple's home after a 10-foot blazing cross had been burned in the vicinity. The demonstration was made in protest of the couple residing in a white community.

Police, called by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Davis, escorted the couple from the home they had purchased at 1521 Muir street and into their car.

Before the arrival of the police

Defroit Landlord Forced To Release Renters As Whites Protest

DETROIT. — Because of demonstrations by white neighbors, Nate Stolman, owner of the apartment house at 3437 John R street, has requested his Race tenants to move.

The demonstration by white neighbors occurred last week and compelled Stolman to make a rapid change in his plans to rent the eight apartments in the building to Race members. Three colored families had already moved into the build-

Detroit Tenants Fight Residential Jim Crow

Defender
Chicago
8-10-40
DETROIT — Spurred into action by a story appearing in a recent issue of Real Estate and Building, official magazine of the Detroit Real Estate Board, Louis R. Taylor, president of the United Tenants association, and Frank L. Wiley, real estate broker, are charting plans for a mass meeting to frustrate plans of white real estate brokers to block infiltration of Race residents into white communities.

The story which appeared in Real Estate and Building centered around an address made by Phillip H. Cale, white attorney, to the luncheon meeting of the Eastern Detroit Realty association on "Benefits of an Improvement Association to a Community."

The attorney's talk churned up the problems confronting white residents following an influx of Negro owners or renters into the community, the subsequent deterioration of property values, and then offered a remedy.

The remedy suggested by Mr. Cale was the organization of improvement associations in various sections, these neighborhood improvement associations to "effect legal restrictions" against infiltration of colored residents.

In his talk Mr. Cale stressed the necessity of organizing such groups, and then seeking the advice of the "only person to be relied upon for accurate restriction information, a person familiar with abstracts; and then determine the area first to be covered."

He said that a restriction or conveyance prepared by the legal counsel should be submitted to every owner, "this restriction binding the owner not to sell to Negroes."

"Real estate dealers have been known to cover a district of two miles square in which the owner was not able to sell to anyone but members of the white race," Cale said. "No man can do that individually. Organization is essential for such work and such results."

At this point a warning was given to brokers to exercise great care in selling property to those whom they suspected of having Negro blood, and were advised to frankly question such a person, to "protect both the neighborhood and the broker's reputation."

to further, this point, Mr. Cale cited instances of brokers being ostracised by their fellow workers because of "his imprudence in selling to a Negro."

Mr. Cale's suggestion of a survey of the community, brought forth the question as to the possibility of using the WPA for this part of the program. Mr. Cale advised that the improvement association make the survey of "expiring and non-expiring restrictions," and that this could be done by "direct solicitation of owners of the given area."

"Determine what community you want to include," Cale said. "Block it out by streets or subdivisions or square miles. Select the community most liable to have trouble, or better yet, one in which a Negro family is already resident. The people of that section will be in a most receptive mood."

The speaker declared that under the present law 100 percent of the owners are required to sign a restrictive agreement.

After reading the story, Taylor declared that it was the most vicious attempt at discrimination that he had read.

"This type of racial discrimination should be opposed by every good citizen in the city of Detroit," Taylor said. This was chorused by John W. Crawford, the Rev. William Lysles, Louis Catman, and Wiley who attended the meeting in Wiley's office to map out plans for the mass meeting.

ST. LOUIS JUDGE LEAVES PROPERTY OPEN TO NEGROES

ST. LOUIS. — (Special) — Judge Eugene L. Padberg, sitting in division number 3 of the circuit court, issued an order Monday morning dismissing the case of Kuhs, et. al. v. Connors, et. al. finally disposing of the attempt to prevent Negroes from living in Evans Avenue by means of an injunction.

Some months ago the case was tried before Judge Ernest F. Oakley and resulted in the issuance of an injunction prohibiting Negroes from occupying, renting or buying property in certain blocks on Evans Avenue which had been mentioned in a deed of restriction filed back in 1922.

Judge Oakley's decision was based upon a ruling by the St. Louis Court of Appeals in a similar case involving property on Vine Grove Avenue, but both Judge Oakley and the judges of the Court of Appeals were forced to reverse themselves upon motions for rehearing when counsel cited cases from New Jersey, Missouri and other states showing that error had been committed and the new trial was granted to the defendants. This ruling was based upon the invalidity of the deed of restriction and led to the final order of dismissal.

Property of clients of James T. Bush and Dr. Charles H. Herriott, real estate operators, were involved in the case and they were represented by the firm of McLemore and Witherspoon and former Judge George L. Vaughn.

ST. LOUIS JIM CROW HOMES ATTEMPT FAILS

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8 — An attempt to restrain Negroes from living in Evans Avenue which had been mentioned in a deed of restriction filed when on Monday Judge Eugene L. Padberg dismissed the case of Kuhs, et. al. v. Connors, et. al., which had been wrangled in the local courts here over a period of several months.

When the case was tried before Judge Ernest F. Oakley, some months ago, he issued an injunction prohibiting Negroes from occupying, renting or buying property in certain blocks on Evans Avenue. This property had been mentioned in a deed of restriction filed back in 1922. Judge Oakley's decision was based upon a ruling by the St. Louis Court of Appeals in a similar case involving property on Vine street.

When, upon motions for hearing counsel cited cases from New Jersey, Missouri and other states, showing that error had been committed, Judge Oakley and judges of the Court of Appeals were forced to reverse themselves and the new trial was granted. Judge Padberg's ruling was based upon the invalidity of the deed of restriction.

Leaves Property Open To Negroes

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First Colored Family Moves In 4500 Evans

A prominent colored family has purchased a two-family, modern brick house in the 4500 block on Evans Avenue, marking the first to occupy a residence in this block.

The purchase was made through James T. Bush Real Estate Co., which started the expansion of Negro property three years ago on Page Blvd. There are now more than 300 families housed on Page boulevard and Evans Avenue, of which approximately 50 per cent are owners. Sections of Whittier, Pendleton and Newstead

avenues have also been opened as well as the acquirement of the Riddick Public School and the Church at Pendleton Avenue and Page boulevard.

The latest expansion marks another step in the program of the Bush Real Estate Co., which calls for acquirement of the territory from Vandeventer to Kingshighway between Delmar and Easton Avenue, including Lewis place.

MIDNIGHT FIRE IS BLAMED TO WHITES

ST. LOUIS, June 13 — Alertness on the part of Lee Allen, 2933 Dickson street, while visiting at the home of Edna Miller, 2528 N. Garrison, shortly before midnight, June 5, prevented serious damage and probable loss of life as white vandals endeavored to scare members of the racial group from the two-story brick flat which has been recently occupied by them at 2528-30 N. Garrison Avenue. It is the only building in the block in which Negroes reside.

Allen, hearing someone in the back yard, went out to investigate. Almost as soon as he sniffed a strong odor of kerosene, flames shot up and he spied three white men trying to make their getaway. Allen gave chase but was out-distanced several blocks away.

Firemen, rushing to the scene, extinguished the blaze before more than \$10 in damages resulted.

Police are being asked to make a complete probe of the incident. Newcomers in the flat are the families of Jack Standford, Raymond Watts and Percy Faiman.

BAR HOUSES TO NEGRO BUYERS IN THE BRONX

Amsterdam News

Plan To Put Matter on
Doorstep of Offi-
cials in Capital

8-3-40
By MARVEL COOKE

Staff Writer *New York*

Jim Crow practices by the New York office of the Federal Housing Administration came to light this week when The Amsterdam News learned that the local bureau has refused outright to approve applications made by Negro purchasers for a number of homes in the Bronx "because the houses are built in a neighborhood restricted for white occupancy only."

This damaging statement, according to Hugo R. Heydorn, real estate broker, 2370 Seventh Ave., was made by L. Meckes, chief underwriter for the F.H.A., 90 Church St., when he called on

him recently to tell him of four contracts which were pending for Negro purchasers.

The property under consideration, ten new houses in the Seton Park development at 233d St. and Grace Lane, the Bronx, were built according to F.H.A. specifications. Mr. Heydorn declared, had been approved by the F.H.A., the Eastchester Savings Bank of Mt. Vernon holding the commitments. *New York*

Now that Negroes are negotiating to purchase the property, however, the F.H.A. refuses to renew the three-month commitments, the real estate broker says, unless the builder, E. Veciotte, 400 E. Fordham Rd., signs an affidavit to the effect that these houses will not be sold to Negroes and that a restrictive clause must be inserted into the deed of each purchaser

limiting the sale of the property to white purchasers only.

Mr. Meckes, reached on Monday, said that the F.H.A. has no intention of discriminating against Negroes, that the Seton Park development "went sour" as far as his office was concerned, that he "seriously doubted that the houses should have been built in the first place," and that the houses were so poorly constructed that the authority "wouldn't insure the property to anybody no matter whether he was white or colored."

"We already have complaints in the one occupied row of houses in the development," Mr. Meckes declared. "It is not likely that we would be willing to insure the houses and deliberately run into further difficulty."

The "complaints" Mr. Meckes speaks of, Mr. Heydorn believes, were not made until he began to show the houses to Negro clients and then, suddenly, the F.H.A. discovered that they were not up to standard specifications. When Mr. Heydorn took a group of clients to inspect the property recently, a number of white residents in the next block appeared on the scene and used abusive language. Mr. Veciotte was forced to call in the police to quiet them.

"No Stone Unturned"

"We have left no stone unturned in order to get Negro clients into the Seton Park development," Mr. Heydorn commented.

"Since the bank will not lend money on first mortgages for Negroes if the F.H.A. refuses to insure them, the Victory Mutual Life Insurance Company has committed itself to purchase the mortgages on all 10 houses if the F.H.A. will extend its commitment to Negroes."

But the hands of the Victory Mutual Life Insurance Company are tied; for the local office of the F.H.A. still refuses to insure the property to Negroes. However, the company and Mr. Heydorn intend to take the matter to the federal office in Washington if they don't get consideration here. The Rev. L. K. Williams of Chicago is president of the company, Dr. P. M. J. Savory is chairman of the board, and Dr. C. B. Powell is vice-president and chairman of the finance committee.

"Victory is able and willing to step into the breach to make low-cost housing available to Negroes if the F.H.A. will insure the mortgages," an official of the company declared this

week.

Mr. Heydorn also charged the F.H.A. with setting up a "dictatorial form of discrimination which deprives a group of citizens of an opportunity to purchase homes at prices they can afford to pay."

Mr. Meckes said that this was not true—that a section in the Bronx in a predominantly white neighborhood had been approved for homes for Negroes by the F.H.A. The real estate broker, however, who is familiar with the section, said that the area Mr. Meckes referred to was approximately 12 square blocks in a run down area where no one would want to build a new home.

The action of the local F.H.A. board, Mr. Heydorn pointed out, goes hand in hand with practices elsewhere in the country. Just this week, the N.A.A.C.P., in a letter to Stewart McDonald, administrator of the Federal Housing Administration, condemned the policy of the F.H.A. in Dover, Mass., in demanding that so-called "protective covenants" be placed on record in a real-estate development scheme. 8-3-40

Wants Covenants

The covenant proposed by the F.H.A. is that "no person of any race other than the (blank) shall use or occupy any building or any lot, except that this covenant shall not prevent occupancy by domestic servants of a different race domiciled with an owner or tenant."

"This type of racial discrimination and segregation," the N.A.A.C.P. contended, "is not only unreasonable and unjust, but is also unlawful. The use of federal funds for the establishment of segregation in violation of the spirit of the U. S. Constitution is not only unreasonable to the Negro applicants in Dover, Mass., and white applicants who are likewise discriminated against, but is a direct insult to the entire Negro population of this country, which insult can be attributed directly to the F.H.A., a federal agency." 8-3-40

The N.A.A.C.P. charged further that the failure of the administration of F.H.A. to take a firm stand in the jim crow practices in F.H.A. units in Jamaica and other places has led to the spread of these policies.

NEW YORK

RAP FHA FOR CONDONING OF JIM CROWISM

Defender

'Protective Covenants' To
Remain Says Letter
To N.A.A.C.P.

NEW YORK — That the Federal Housing Administration, whose administrator is Stewart McDonald, intends to continue the practice of promoting segregation in housing projects coming within its range of activity through the use of so-called "protective covenants," was made plain in a letter sent to the N.A.A.C.P., July 26 in response to an association protest against the practice as it worked out in Dover, Mass.

The covenants are made use of by private real estate development interests, whose bank loans are insured by the Federal Housing Administration. The covenant proposed by the FHA reads as follows:

"No person of any race other than the — (here the real estate interests are allowed to fill in the blank. Dover, Mass., placed "white" in the blank) shall use or occupy any building or any lot, except that this covenant shall not prevent occupancy by domestic servants of a different race domiciled with an owner or tenant."

Replying to the N.A.A.C.P., through his secretary, M. R. Young, McDonald said:

"The purpose of the covenant, of course, is to assure the continuing marketability of properties. The protective covenant set forth in your letter is one of several covenants appearing in our 'Outline of Protective Covenants.'

"This document is handed subdividers, landowners, or sponsors of subdivision developments as a guide or reference in patterning the protective covenants which are intended to apply to properties in subdivision projects.

"The use of the covenant referred to is purely optional. In no instance does the Federal Housing Authority specify the manner in which the covenant shall be completed...Accordingly then, the use of the covenant in whatever form would seem to be in our opinion the prerogative of persons other than persons administering the operations of the Federal Housing Administration."

FHA TO CONTINUE TO AID IN JIM CROW COVENANTS

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'Must Protect Owners'

Replying to the NAACP, through his secretary, M. R. Young, McDonald said:

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Homes For Sale, "Colored Preferred"

In One Of Boro's Swankest Sectors

Because Mrs. Jeremiah McCarthy, 215 Park place, is said to have a grudge against the folks who built a six-family apartment building adjoining her swank residence, it is possible that Negro residents may invade the sanctity of that high-class neighborhood.

In protest against the construction of the apartment building the walls of which run out to the building line, blocking her home from the street, Mrs. McCarthy posted a sign last week offering her three-story brick home to buyers "colored preferred."

Another such sign stands in front of the three-story brick home of Mrs. F. A. Helfst at 227 Park avenue, whose property flanks the other side of the apartment.

In real estate circles the action of the two Park avenue residents caused a sensation for the neighborhood in which they are located (between Carlton and Vanderbilt avenues) is one which has been highly restricted. It is known to have some of the finest homes in the community and is one of the last strongholds of conservative old Brooklyn aristocracy.

Three other people in the neighborhood, who said they owned property on the block but would not give their names, said they were planning to do the very same thing. The nearest Negro residents now are about five blocks away.

Listing her objections, Mrs. McCarthy said the construction debris had made life "unbearable." A platform had been built on her property by the contractors to catch splashing water, refuse has been sprayed all over, killing her flowers and plants, in addition to other minor abuses, the enraged property owner declared.

Brooklyn Negro leaders are vehemently protesting being used as "spite mediums" in the borough's Park Place area, after a resident in that community made a new bid for a Negro settlement by offering her house to colored. The offer, the second made thus far, occurred after the owner had become embittered over the invasion of an apartment house project.

Placing a sign upon which she offered her three-story brick home to prospective buyers, Mrs. Jeremiah McCarthy of 215 Park place, between Carlton and Vanderbilt avenues, Brooklyn, stated that she would rent to Negroes if necessary. At the bottom of the sign posted, read: "Colored Preferred."

A similar sign has been posted for the past two weeks in front of the three-story brownstone structure of Mrs. F. A. Helfst at 227 Park place.

More To Protest

It was intimated that three other persons in the same sector who claimed that they owned property on the block, were going to duplicate the acts of the two women.

Meanwhile Uptown Brooklyn Negro leaders were angered at the movement. "We don't mind moving into a section like that," one said, "but we do object to being a 'spite medium' for whites to seek revenge. I am proud of my race and we're not so bad that only Negroes can be used as a source of protest."

The apartment building which is being built to house 60 families, lies between the McCarthy and Helfst homes with its walls running out to the building line, blocking both dwellings from the street.

Threaten to Rent Homes to Negroes

8-13-40
Brooklyn Owners
Plan Reprisal

A new bid for Negro settlement in a comfortable section of Brook-

lyn's Park Pl. was made by a property owner today, embittered over invasion of an apartment house project and the second resident to turn to this form of protest.

Posting a sign offering her three-story brick home to buyers, "colored preferred," Mrs. Jeremiah McCarthy of 215 Park Pl., between Carlton and Vanderbilt Aves., Brooklyn, said she would rent to Negroes if necessary.

Another such sign stands in front of the three-story brick and brownstone home of Mrs. F. A. Helfst at 227 Park Pl., Mrs. Helfst having made her announcement two weeks ago.

Three other persons in the neighborhood, who said they owned property on the block but would not give their names, said they were planning the same course. The nearest Negro residents now are about five blocks away.

The apartment project, in construction for 60 families, lies just between the McCarthy and Helfst homes, and its walls run out to the building line, blocking both homes from the street.

Standing in her back yard, littered with mortar and brick dust, Mrs. McCarthy, whose husband is an assistant foreman in the Sanitation Department, said the construction debris had made life "unbearable."

A platform had been built on her property by the contractors to catch splashing water, but the refuse has sprayed, all over killing her plants and flowers, Mrs. McCarthy asserted.

"My children have even been chased by the workers when playing in their own back yard, and I've had to keep the windows closed all summer because of the dust," she protested.

ence on Sugar Hill

New York the world over as New York's Negro Gold Coast, is rapidly becoming passe as a desirable residential section, partly because of the encroachment of commercial institutions into the area and partly because of the lack of adequate and diligent police activity.

Recently along St. Nicholas Ave. from 145th Street to 150th Street, police have maintained an almost fixed beat. This is due, according to one business woman, to a direct complaint made by Rev. Mr. Adam C. Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist church, who moved his residence from the church building on 138th Street to the Old People's

home building on St. Nicholas Avenue, facing 147th Street.

In that section piccolos don't play after midnight—signs are hung over them, which read: "Out of Order," and crowds don't congregate on the street. Policemen are as plentiful as jitterbugs and bar flies. On the side treets things are different.

Located in the 30th police precinct, where there are only white officers, the Sugar Hill district, during the last 18 months has been a hotbed of crime and violence, rivaling in its volume the terrible 140s along 8th Avenue, where reign the so-called notorious 40 thieves.

Three weeks ago a young woman, Catherine Burton, either leaped or was thrown from the roof or an upper story of the swank apartment building at 40 Edgecombe Avenue. Police of the 30th precinct made a hurried investigation and chalked the case up as a suicide.

From the young woman's family and from friends and newspaper reporters come statements that certain phases of the case point to murder. Some seemingly important details in connection with the affair have not been made clear. These, it is argued, should have been clarified before the case was closed.

It has not been satisfactorily explained how the girl got upstairs. If she leaped from the roof she would have had to use the elevator to reach there. In this case, the elevator operator would have known something about it. If she walked up, the doorman (he's there 24 hours a day) would have questioned her regarding her destination. If this was done, and the police were told, nobody knows anything about it.

We believe the Catherine Burton case ought to be reopened and investigated thoroughly; and further we recommend that Captain Moore, in command at the 30th, secure the services of Detective Charles Barts of the 32nd precinct and at least one other crack Colored officer to work on the case. We think this course would lead to some definite action. In the meantime we are awaiting some move on the part of the skipper at the 30th precinct.

RACE LEADERS ASSAIL MOVE

Angered Whites Offer
Homes To Negroes
To Spite City

Amsterdam News
Homes

It is not a pleasure, especially at this time, when the country needs a united front of all its people and enterprises to be forced even to intimate that the government, through a duly authorized agent, is guilty of widening the breach among races by encouraging segregation and discrimination. *8-3-40*

The charge is made that Mr. L. Meckes, chief underwriter of the New York office of the Federal Housing Authority, 90 Church Street, has stated openly that the "FHA would not insure these houses for Negro people as the houses are built in a neighborhood that is restricted for white occupancy only."

The reference was made, according to Hugo R. Heydorn, Harlem real estate broker, concerning the Seton Park Homes, a 10-house project in a thinly populated area in the Bronx. Mr. Heydorn reported he saw the new development and contacted the agent. He stated further that officials of Seton Park Homes agreed that the houses could be shown to Negro prospects and assured him that they would be happy to make the development available to Negro purchasers.

Acting on the advice and recommendation of the owners of the project, Mr. Heydorn sold four of the houses, but before completing the contracts, he said he called on Mr. Meckes regarding the approval of the applications of the purchasers. It was then, he said that the underwriter expounded his jim crow doctrine, in spite of the fact Mr. Heydorn gave ample proof that the applicants were financially able to handle the indebtedness.

Subsequent investigations revealed that commitments have already been made on the property by the FHA, thereby establishing the fact that the building measured up to government specifications; also it was disclosed that a bank in Mt. Vernon had agreed to buy the mortgages, which the FHA had also agreed to insure. After it became known Negroes might move into the project, the bank is said to have withdrawn its offer, and the local FHA underwriter changed his mind.

Reached at his office by the Amsterdam News over the telephone, Mr. Meckes categorically denied all the charges. He said the property doesn't meet government specifications, but the schedule and list of commitment secured at the bank tend to prove that statement somewhat in error.

Now in case there is any question about a purchaser for the mortgages, officials of Victory Mutual Life Insurance have agreed to buy the entire \$58,850 worth of mortgages, provided the FHA insures them, which is a legal requirement under the state insurance law. *8-3-40*

The Victory Mutual Life Insurance, a Negro concern, is able and willing to make the homes available to Negroes, by purchasing the mortgages. It is left to Mr. Meckes and the FHA to do their part. On the other hand if this housing business is to be a jim crow affair, we might as well know it now. This is one fight we don't intend to drop, even if it takes us to Washington. We will know the truth.

Landlords Seek To Curb Rights Of Tenants Union

Shantay Worker
new york n. y.
Sunday Worker

Knickerbocker and Hillside Homes Deny New Leases to Members of Association, But Renters Prepare to Fight Back
SEP 1 5 1940

Nowadays, some landlords not only want the best recommendations and increases in rent when you are about to sign a new lease but they want to be sure of you in every way, politically speaking. If you are interested in tenant organization or peace, they may consider you dangerous and object to you no matter how promptly you lease but the Commissioner could pay your rent.

Tenant organizations in Knickerbocker Village and Hillside Homes with the assistance of Commissioner of Housing, Edward Weinfeld, plan to bring both managements to court for violations of tenant civil liberties. Though the courts have ruled in the past that Fred F. French managers for Knickerbocker Village must renew the leases of tenants who desire it and have no black marks against their records, the management has consistently refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the Housing Commissioner in executing this court order.

COURTS UPHOLD TENANTS

Coming under the supervision of the Housing Commissioner, both Knickerbocker Village and Hillside were built with private funds and government assistance in the form of tax exemption and RFC loans. Shareholders profits are limited to 6 per cent which is the cause for calling these houses limited dividend projects. Weinfeld has jurisdiction of these houses in the matter of leasing, rentals and management affairs.

For many years, the managers of Knickerbocker Village had been successful in refusing to renew leases of organized tenants. In 1939, the New York State Housing Law as set in the new state constitution also allowed the Commissioner full control of limited dividend projects. The managements of both projects have fought this management has not announced persistently. Recently, the courts ruled that not only could the managements not refuse to renew a

houses refuse the use of the auditorium to tenant and peace groups while the Manhattan project refuses to allow the distribution of leaflets.

Sunday Worker
SEP 1 5 1940

Both tenant associations are ready for a fight. They will go to bat for the right of lease renewals no matter what the political and organizational affiliation of the tenant may be. They are determined to have the court decide on the use of auditorium and leaflet distribution. To them the defense of civil liberties of tenants is involved. An attack on the tenants of limited dividend projects will be a blow to the tenants of private housing public projects. Co. Weinfeld in f the man groups ex the courts

SEP 1 5 1940
CENSOR SPEECHES

Along with this abridgement of tenant rights, both houses have refused organized tenants the use of community facilities. When the Knickerbocker Village and Hillside Tenant Associations wished to hold meeting in their auditorium, the managements refused to allow them to take place unless the names of the tenants attending were handed to them. They also demanded the names of speakers and subjects of discussion for approval. Tenant organizations refused to comply with these demands knowing that the lists would be used for intimidation and persecution of tenants.

After Commissioner Weinfeld told the tenants groups that the managements had no right to deny them the use of the auditorium and had no right to request the names of tenants, the Knickerbocker Village management consented to let its tenants meet but ordered that no leaflets be distributed. Due to the rapid turnover in the Village houses, the distribution of leaflets to acquaint the new tenants with the organizations is absolutely necessary. The management is using every device to break the influence of the tenant group. As things stand at the present moment, the Knickerbocker Village management has not announced whether it will renew the leases of certain tenants. Hillside has re-agements not refuse to renew a

Supreme Court of N.C. Outlaws J.C. Residence Law

RALEIGH, N.C. — Among the twenty-seven decisions handed down by the North Carolina State Supreme Court was one holding invalid a Winston-Salem zoning ordinance creating separate residential zones for white and colored races.

In rendering the court's decision in favor of white real estate owners, who challenged the validity of the law, Chief Justice Stacey declared: "The law will not permit the indirect accomplishment of that which it directly forbids."

SEGRIGATION - 1940

SOUTH CAROLINA

Newberry, S. C. Observer
October 8, 1940

AN ORDINANCE TO SECURE FOR WHITE AND COLORED PEOPLE, RESPECTIVELY, THE SEPARATE LOCATION OF RESIDENCES FOR EACH RACE

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Newberry, S. C., in Council assembled, and by authority of the same:

Section 1. Definition of terms: The following terms, as used herein, shall be construed as follows:

(a) A block shall include only the distance on any one street between intersections on that street, by other streets running substantially perpendicular thereto.

(b) An intersection of a street means either the crossing of a street by another street running substantially perpendicular thereto, or the entering of such street by another street running substantially perpendicular thereto, even though the intersecting street does not cross the intersected street.

(c) In determining the number of residences on any block of any street, only the residences facing the street within the block shall be counted, that is to say, a residence erected on a lot running from street to street shall only be counted on the street upon which the residence faces, and, likewise, a residence erected on a corner lot shall be counted only on the street on which the residence faces.

Sec. 2 That it shall be unlawful for any white person to occupy as a residence, or to establish and maintain as a school or place of public assembly for white people, any house upon any block of any street within the Town of Newberry, in which block a greater number of houses are occupied or used by colored people, than are occupied or used by white people.

Sec. 3 That it shall be unlawful for any colored person to occupy as a residence, or to establish and maintain as a school or place of public assembly for colored people, any house upon any block of any street within the Town of Newberry, in which block a greater number of houses are occupied or used by white people, than are occupied or used by colored people.

Sec. 4. On all blocks within the Town, upon which no house exists on either side of the street within

the block, the color of residence, schools and places of public assembly shall be governed by the adjacent blocks. All alleys shall be governed by the block into which the alley enters.

Sec. 5. And any person desiring to build shall state in the application for a building permit whether the house or building so to be constructed is designed to be occupied or used by white or colored people, and the building inspector of the Town of Newberry shall not issue any permit in such case unless the applicant agrees to comply with the provisions of this ordinance. And it shall be unlawful for such house or building to be occupied by any member or a race other than that stated in the permit; and these applications and permits shall be filed in the office of the Clerk & Treasurer of the Town. Should any permit be issued for the erection of a house or building in violation of this ordinance, through fraud, mistake, neglect, or for any other cause, then such permit may be revoked by the Town Council upon application by any person. Upon the application for the revocation of a building permit so granted, the Town Council shall, upon demand, order a hearing thereon, and give notice to all parties to be affected.

Sec. 6. That nothing in this ordinance shall affect the location of residences made previous to the approval of this ordinance.

Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person to lease or sell any property, with knowledge that the same is to be used or occupied in violation of any provision of this ordinance.

Sec. 8.—Each day that a house or building is occupied in violation of any provision of this ordinance shall be a separate offense.

Sec. 9. Any person, either personally or through an agent, or any agent for another, violating any provision of this ordinance shall, upon conviction in the Town Court, be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars, or to serve upon the public works of the Town for not more than thirty (30) days.

Sec. 10. This ordinance shall take effect upon its adoption, and shall be construed as repealing the ordinance of the same title adopted August 26th, 1940.

DONE and ratified in Council assembled, under the corporate seal of the Town of Newberry, S. C., this 24th day of September, A. D. 1940.

J. W. EARHARDT,
Mayor.

Attest:
D. L. NANCE,
Clerk & Treasurer.

NEGROES PREPARE TO 'DIG IN' IN DALLAS HOUSING WAR

Courier
Whites Continue Threats and Another Home Has Been
Burned Despite Presence of G-Men and Texas
Rangers—Families Warned.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 17—Scores of Negro families
have threatened to "evacuate" while others are preparing
to "dig in" to await the outcome of the "segregation
war" being waged in South Dallas.

Persecution of white home
owners in the trouble area con-
tinues and white citizens, indignant
over the invasion of Negro fami-
lies into what is termed an "all-
white" neighborhood, continue to
make threats against Negro resi-
dents of the Howell street area.

Despite the presence of F. B. I.
agents and Texas Rangers, another
home was damaged a few nights
ago by unidentified persons. The
house, located at 3603 Howell street
is occupied by D. W. Ludewick and
family and was "for sale."

CHARRED BEAMS LEFT AS REMINDER

Fire of unknown origin swept
the frame structure and burned it
to the ground, leaving only char-
red beams standing as a grim re-
minder to Negro citizens of what
will happen to other homes if the
neighborhood is not kept free from
their presence.

Two other race families are said
to have been "warned" to leave the
section or have their homes suffer
the fate of other houses which
have been bombed or burned.

WHITES THREATEN TO TAKE SCHOOL

The latest move to frighten ad-
amant Negro citizens into vacat-
ing the area came last week when
several white residents of South
Dallas threatened to "take" the
new Lincoln High school away
from Negroes and to convert it into
a junior high school for white stu-
dents. Lincoln high school is one
of the two high schools in the city
attended by Negro students. It is
a completely modern structure and
many students attending it must
pass through the disputed area.

The idea of taking the school for
white students is said to have been
advanced by a white druggist of

South Dallas who declared that
"Lincoln High school is far ahead
of and much more modern than
any of the schools in South Dal-
las" for white children.

He believed, he said "that if we
can obtain Lincoln for white stu-
dents, we can stop a lot of racial
conflict in this section."

FORMER RESIDENTS OF SLUM AREA

"When between Negro and white
citizens broke out in the South
Dallas section a few weeks ago
when two Negro families attempt-
ed to move into their newly pur-
chased homes on Howell street, a
section that has always been pre-
dominantly "white." The Negro
families were former residents of
the "slum area" where a new low
rent housing project is being erect-
ed. Their homes had been razed
to make way for the projects.

DALLAS HALTS HOUSING ROW

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 19—An
acute racial situation has been
brought on in Dallas by a \$2,000,000
low-rent Negro housing project that
has driven hundreds of Negroes out
of a long-established district into
white areas in their search for new
homes.

The Negro project of the Dallas
Housing Authority calls for 650
units on a twenty-five-acre tract
covering the heart of a North Dal-
las district occupied by Negroes for
many years. On the acreage were
266 buildings, including residences,
a business district, Negro churches.

Negroes in Texas with a few ex-
ceptions live in single-family dwell-
ings. Protests against handling the
Texas Negro project on the basis
of the needs and habits of Harlem
Negroes were sounded from the
start.

The racial effect of the project
was not felt until the Authority be-
gan acquiring land and the Negroes
were moved out.

Naturally they then turned to
near-by areas and real trouble
started. Police patrolled the trouble
areas day and night. Home-made
bombs were tossed at the few homes
where Negroes had moved into a
white section.

The City Council hastily named
a committee of leading citizens to
seek a solution. Efforts have been
made to induce real estate men as
well as property owners not to sell
property in white districts to Ne-
groes. The city used its agencies
to find dwellings where Negroes
driven out of the housing project
district may live until the project
is completed.

City-wide planning to prevent
future clashes between Negroes and
whites is being studied while the
problem of repairing the present
damage is being met.

Ask Protection In Residential Fight

OCT 30 1940
NEW YORK (SNS)—Protesting
against the action of white mobs
who have used every form of inti-
midation including a "bombing" at
bombing to drive two Negro fami-
lies from the Howell Street section
of Dallas, Texas, the National As-
sociation for the Advancement of
Colored People urged Governor W.
Lee O'Daniel "to take the neces-
sary steps as Governor of Texas to
protect these Negroes in their con-
stitutional right to live on their
own property."
The two families bought the
properties after being forced to
move to make way for a Govern-
ment housing project.

Difficulties between Negro and
white residents in this section of
Dallas have increased steadily
since the construction of a Negro
housing project early last Sept.
forced nearly 400 Negro families to
seek homes elsewhere. A few of
these families bought property
from white property owners in
"white" neighborhoods.

The already strained relations be-
tween the races, which developed
following the erection of a new Ne-
gro high school nearby, was
heightened by white neighbors who
sought to keep the Negro families
from occupying the homes they
had recently purchased. City
officials have threatened to with-
draw police protection from these
families unless they agree to sell
and move out of the neighborhood.

Dallas City Council Votes More Money to Force Negro Families from Their Homes

NOV 22 1940

DALLAS.—Wednesday the city councilmen, governing body of Dallas, set aside appropriations totaling \$3,914 to be used in forcing Negroes from so-called "white areas."

The policy adopted by the city councilmen is one of "continuing the policy of straightening out troubles in various areas," said one comment.

The money appropriated is to be spent in forcing Negroes from Hatcher, Bowser and Howell streets.

Dallas councilmen contend that one of the major phases of the racial housing problem of the proposal to develop additional Negro residential property so as to ease the troublesome situations that have arisen in Dallas following Negroes moving into certain areas into which white people objected to their coming.

Negro citizens are watching with intent interest the maneuverings of the city councilmen and their

FOURTH WARD RESIDENTS OPPOSE MOVE TO REPLACE THEM WITH WHITE IN MOVE TO MAKE ALL-COLORED AREA LILY WHITE

Attorneys Fly To Washington To Present Case. Civic Club Wire Chief Executive And Nathan Straus. Get Public Hearing; Work Stopped.

BULLETIN

L Richard Insirilo and Frank Spata, local attorneys representing the property owners in the protest against the placement of a white slum-clearance project in the predominantly black San Felipe district, returned this week from Washington. *news*

They reported that Housing Administrator, Nathan Straus had listened to their protest and arranged with them to have a public hearing here before the district administrator from Fort Worth next week. *9-27-40 Houston*

Several hundred Houstonians, including Negro and white businessmen and residents of the Fourth Ward, have joined hands to fight to the finish to prevent the displacement of several hundred Negro citizens—a considerable element of whom are homeowners and taxpayers, to make room for a white slum-clearance project.

The populace of the Fourth Ward had its antagonism kindled to high pitch by two newspapers articles that appeared this week which were void of much truth and calculated to harm and frighten Negroes in their opposition to the project.

The first article appeared following the protest made to the Houston city

council, Wednesday by Rev. L. S. White and a committee representing the Fourth Ward citizens, which said the protest would not even be considered by the local Housing Authorities nor by the National Housing authorities in Washington, D. C., to whom protest had been made.

False News Stories

This article was proved untrue here Friday night at a citizen's mass meeting at Bebee Tabernacle C. M. E. Church, the largest Negro religious unit in the district, immediately affected, when a reply from Congressman Albert Thomas, was exhibited by Rev. L. S. White in response to a telegram sent him in protest to the supplanting of Negroes with white people.

Congressman Thomas said: "I am asking Mr. Nathan Straus, Administrator of the U. S. Housing Authority, to investigate the matter as set out in your telegram. I am also writing Mr. Biggers, Chairman of the local authority, asking him to give your complaint every consideration."

In addition to the letter from Congressman Thomas, Housing Administrator Straus also replied to a protest and a telegram saying he would give the matter due consideration. The telegram, reply, and letter from Administrator Straus are in the hands of the citizens' attorney, Mike Gordon and Frank Spata.

Sent Attorney To Washington

Two citizens mass meetings were held this week, Monday and Friday nights, at Bebee Tabernacle, 822 West Dallas, in the heart of the San Felipe district, the territory over which the big fight has come. Monday's meeting was for the purpose of lining up the forces to protest and selection of a committee to present the protest to the Houston city council Wednesday morning. Rev. L. S. White was named chairman and spokesman for the group.

In the assembly were Negro citizens and white businessmen and property owners whose property lies within the boundary of the area in

volved. The Houston Authority is seeking to convert into a slum clearance project for White people, the Negro section bound by Buffalo Drive, Howard, Crosby and Gillette streets. At present one of the largest and most densely Negro populated districts in Houston and covers an area of 35 or 40 acres in close proximity to the fast developing civic center and downtown district of Houston.

Over \$400 Raised

At Friday night's meeting the Fourth Ward Civic Club was organized and a total of \$440, was raised with which to fight the displacement movement. The Fourth Ward Civic Club dispatched two of Houston's leading attorneys to Washington Saturday morning by plane to personally appear before the Housing Administrator Nathan Straus and the U. S. Housing Administration to protest the displacement of the Negro citizens.

It was further revealed that none of the property owners in this area had sold although several timid Negroes had foolishly given option to the local housing authority.

The citizens and property owners made it plan in their protest that they do not oppose the improvement of the San Felipe District, but were against the class legislation in moving them from their established home for whites.

"No Bluff," Warning Said

The following article which appeared in Friday evening's Chronicle kindled the sponsor's protest to white heat determination:

"Houston Negroes trying to block the first white project to be built by the Houston Authority must be careful that the kick-back of their actions does not leave them 'out in the cold.'"

E. M. Biggers, chairman of the authority, said Friday.

The above quoted part of the article of warning is being viewed as an effort at "bluffing Negroes."

Rev. White observed, "That kind of tommyrot will not stop us, for we mean to fight until hell freezes over," the leader of the protest organization said.

Significance is also attached to the non-appearance of the Houston Authority members at the citizen mass meetings at Bebee Tabernacle Friday night after having been asked to appear and be permitted to state their side of the issue and after naming the hour and the specific day upon which they could appear, even though

they later published they had every thing in their hands.

Biggers "Called To Washington"

Information from informed circles leaked out here that Biggers and the co-chairman of the Houston Housing Authority had been abruptly and unexpectedly "called to Washington for a conference on the Houston Housing Authority proposed for the San Felipe district."

It is unofficially reported that Washington authorities "had been so deluged with protests, that the local authority had been asked to settle their differences immediately to the satisfaction of the property-owners immediately concerned." It is believed the newspaper articles were designed to make Negroes cease bringing influence to bear through mass protest of letters, telegrams, etc., to Washington authorities.

Send Wires To Washington

The following are two telegrams sent to Washington:

White House
Washington, D. C.
His Excellency President Franklin Delano Roosevelt:

This is to call to your attention the fact that the federal money loaned to Houston for slum-clearance is being used as a method to remove homeowners and tenants of long habitation for another racial group in spite of the fact that 95 per cent of the people in this neighborhood are Negroes and have always lived in this community. Our oldest church in the city along with twenty-three others, which were recently purchased through real estate agents, are located in this neighborhood, while the whites have no churches nor schools. Houston is the only city that has refused to use skilled Negro labor on the slum-clearance project. Is the money loaned to be used to help the white people only? I am a member of the Fourth Ward Civic Club and we in mass, have protested by wires, signed petitions, and committees, to national and local local Housing Authorities, Congress-Albert Thomas and City Council for our citizens rights. We appeal to you as our last resort. Please help us save our homes and the principals of democracy which we are so proud of. Awaiting your speedy reply as to the action taken, I remain obediently yours,

S. C. Richards
711 Lamb St.,
Apt. Number Two
Houston, Texas

Nathan Straus,
Administrator, U. S. H. A.
Washington, D. C.
My Dear Mr. Straus:

The Houston Housing Authority has made all kinds of excuses to keep skilled Negro labor off the project. Now the same group is using the same kinds of means to move us out of our homes and put a white project 154. We want you to tell us what is it that the white people need that we do not need? Why put a white project where 95 per cent of the people are Negroes? When federal money is used to misuse a minority group of people it becomes a handicap rather than a help. Will the National Housing Authority help us or aid other to exploit us. We feel that it is your desire to have the policy of the authority carried out. Do you feel that the Houston Housing Authority will do it? We do not. Our only hope is that you will use your authority as administrator. Thanking you for your early consideration gratefully yours,

Gratefully yours,
S. C. Richards
711 Lamb St.
Apt. Number Two
Houston, Texas

White Texas Women Stone Colored Homes

DALLAS, Texas—Determined to keep colored families from moving into what had been an exclusively white neighborhood here, white women residents of the district, hurled rocks through windows and screens of homes which were recently purchased through real estate agents. Police halted the row, but threats were made indicating that the matter had not been settled.

HOMES SOLD TO NEGRO TENANTS STONED WHEN NEW OWNERS ATTEMPT TO MOVE IN RANGERS ASKED TO AID IN EVICTION

DALLAS, Texas. — New purchas-
ed homes of Negroes who attempted
to move into the dwellings were
stoned by a group of white people
here Tuesday before a small group
of policemen were able to disband
the group.

Windows were shattered and
broken and considerable damage
was meted out to the dwelling places.
No casualties were reported among
the tenants.

The violence was not confined to
the Negro owners for one of the
white real estate operators who had
sold one of the houses to a Negro
family was knocked down and
threatened by one of the women in
the group when he appeared on the
scene endeavoring to quiet the
"stoners."

One of the men in the neighbor-
hood went so far as to send tele-
grams to Gov. Lee O'Daniel asking
that the Rangers be sent here to
evict the Negroes.

The demonstration was an out-
growth of recent agitation in which
residents of the district have sought
to get the city to pass legislation
preventing the selling of property in
that neighborhood to Negroes.

For the past few months Negroes
have been expanding their bounda-
ries due to the moving out of the
residential district in the Hall and
Thomas district which has been
zoned off for the new \$3,000,000
housing project. Relocation of the
ousted Negro families has been a
very difficult job and white real
estate owners have opened property
in white districts for sale to Negroes.

ACT SEEN AS ATTEMPT TO "SCARE" NEGROES

8-10-40 *Courier*

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 8—Real estate problems echoed
from another section of Dallas last week when white resi-
dents of Howell street, Lemmon avenue and Bowser area
burned a man in effigy Sunday night. The commotion was
said to have resulted from a real
estate man's attempt or promise
to sell certain properties in that
neighborhood to colored home-seek-
ers.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
A dummy was stuffed with news-
papers, bearing a placard, "A
REAL ESTATE MAN," and soaked
in gasoline while, approximately
100 persons gathered around in an-
ticipation of a bonfire. It is said
that the police arrived, confiscated
the dummy and dispersed the crowd.
Mrs. Ruth Hampton, who lives at
3518 Howell, between Lemmon and
Bowser, was quoted as saying:
"We're just having a little hang-
ing party this evening." The lady
in question, it seems, owns her
property, and like some others in
the vicinity, protested against the
reports that there was a possibil-
ity of homes being sold to Ne-
groes. The realtor is said to have
told the protestors that there was
nothing they could do about the
transaction, hence the "hanging
party." The disgruntled home-
owners were advised, presumably
by the officers, to take up the mat-
ter before the zoning board and
settle the difficulty in a legal
manner. Reports say that other
than Mrs. Hampton, 28 home-own-
ers went before the city manager.

Like all such disturbances, there
appears to be another faction just
as loud in protest. Bush Jones,
3619 Howell, it seems is the spokes-
man for the owners who wish and
plan to sell to Negroes. This fac-
tion, however, claims that due to
the proximity of Negroes in the
area, their property has depreciat-
ed in value, and that no one has
a right to tell them what they
cannot do in the matter. It is
known that the area is almost
bound by Negroes and Mexicans,
and that approximately 75 per cent
of the traffic is Negro, according
to Mr. Jones. The site is located
three blocks from the proposed
housing project, and in walking
distance to the main Negro busi-
ness stem. It has been generally
supposed that the neighborhood
would be eventually acquired by
colored residents and that the pres-
ent situation will right itself to
the mutual satisfaction of all con-
cerned—so Negro Dallas hopes.

DYNAMITE ATTEMPT THWARTED

OCT 12 1940

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 10—An un-
successful attempt by three upiden-
tified white men to set off a bomb
Tuesday night in an unoccupied
house at 2618 Lodell street next
door to a dwelling into which a
Negro family had moved during
the preceding forenoon, marked the
latest flareup of race trouble here.
Lodell street is in the Exline Park
section of South Dallas.

Clyde Surrell who was visiting his
friend, Lewis Gray, and his family,
at their home next door to the
vacant building, was first to dis-
cover the attempted bombing. Hear-
ing an unusual noise and glancing
out of a window in the home, he
saw three men quickly cut a hole
in the screen of a front window
at the vacant house, raise the low-
er sash and hurriedly enter, one
of them carrying a bundle. There
was the flare of a match being
lighted somewhere on the inside,
and the three plunged back through
the opening to the outside and
sprinted away.

Surrell immediately called police
headquarters and reported what
he had seen. A few minutes later
Police Officers W. Davis and
Robert Erwin, left to investigate,
arrived, and with lighted flash-
lights slipped through the same
window used by the marauders and
began a hurried investigation. Al-
most at once they discovered a
crudely fashioned bomb made of
six sticks of dynamite taped tight-
ly together with a fuse and deto-
nator attached. Part of the fuse
had burned away. The rest was
still smouldering, but Officer Er-
win, severing with his pocket-knife,
close to the bundle, what remained
of it, put an end to the danger.
The fuse was of a slow-burning
type, evidently chosen to give the
would-be bombers ample time to
get out of harm's way.

40 Families In Portsmouth To Keep Homes

Portsmouth, Va.
Whites Demand
Exclusive Section,
Colored Object

Portsmouth Bureau

Caught in a storm of protests and controversies from colored and white residents, the Portsmouth Housing Authority announced Saturday that it would abandon its plans to acquire the area in the west intersection of Elm Ave. and Gosport Road, as the site for two hundred housing units for white occupancy, thereby saving the present homes of colored residents in that area.

Under the original plan for the new buildings, coming as an emergency housing project in the National Defense Act, nearly forty colored families would have been forced to move out of the area. The plans were later revised to allow colored residents on Elm Ave., to retain their present homes.

WHITES PROTEST

This change of plans brought protests from white residents of the Prentis Park area who asked that site would include Elm Ave., and that the colored families be moved elsewhere. The local authority heard the protests of the white group, consisting of about 100 persons including two city councilmen, Thursday afternoon.

Colored home-owners and residents of the area appeared before the local housing authority Friday afternoon and registered heated protests at the authority's selection of the site and the mode of approach made by a representative of the authority attempting to buy the homes of colored citizens of the area.

Dr. Charles E. Stewart, pastor of Emanuel AME Church, acting in behalf of some home-owners in the affected area, presented the views of the residents in a stirring address before the authority. Robert F. McMurran, acting attorney for the home-owners, also argued for

colored citizens. Dr. O. C. Jones, a member of the colored advisory committee to the local authority, explained the stand of his committee in the matter.

The Rev. Harvey N. Johnson, chairman of the committee and the Rev. A. S. Hoard, the third member of the committee, did not attend the hearing, being at the time in Washington, attending the Lott Carey Baptist Convention.

COOPER SPEAKS

Clyde Cooper, a member of the local authority, told the people that "there is no exploitation of colored people as long as I am on this board."

He declared that the authority was attempting to deal fairly with all concerned. In answer to charges that there had been attempts to intimidate home-owners of the area he stated that the authority had investigated and found no evidence of intimidation on the part of its representative.

Mr. Cooper, directing a question at Rev. Mr. Stewart, asked why he (Rev. Stewart) sent a petition signed by home-owners, to Congressman Colgate W. Darden, charging intimidation and unfairness on the part of the authority. Rev. Mr. Stewart rose to answer but yielded to allow Mr. Cooper to finish his talk.

Mr. Cooper frankly admitted that he did not know what course the authority would take in view of recent protests from home-owners, but stated that the group would meet Saturday and make some decision.

Following Mr. Cooper's talk, Rev. Mr. Stewart explained that the petition had been sent to Congressman Darden some time after a similar petition was sent to members of the local housing authority. He explained that there was a letter attached to each of the petitions.

PETITION DEFENDED

"We sent the petition to Congressman Darden because, as citizens who voted for him, we needed his aid in this matter," Rev. Mr. Stewart explained, "and as long as he continues to do a good job we are going to vote for him."

"When we sent the petitions and letters to the local authority, we at least, expected the courtesy of a reply, but received none," he continued. "But we did receive a very nice reply from Congressman Darden...."

Mr. Cooper explained that the authority had discussed the matter at length with the colored committee and had hoped to reach an agree-

ment with the residents of the area through the committee.

The Rev. Samuel Mackey, pastor of Prince of Peace Holiness Church told the authority that his church wanted to remain where it was and was opposed to any move to force them to another locality.

About 75 colored citizens attended the hearing. The effort to move colored residents out of the proposed area and build new units for white people there had created city-wide attention. There are no plans at present to provide low cost housing for colored workers here.

RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION TRIED AGAIN

SEATTLE, Wash., May 23 — Echoes of the fight against the "real estate restrictive clause" were heard again last week when citizens of the Magnolia Bluff District, exclusive residential community, revised attempts to gain support for the once defeated "Magnolia District Restriction Agreement."

Designed as a covenant between individual property owners of the district, the agreement would prohibit the sale or rental of property to the Negro, Malay or Asiatic races.